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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a falſe report has been circulated in England, that Profeſſor Hermann was the editor of the edition of "Porſon's Euripides," which was publiſhed at Leipzig, I ſend you the following note which I received from him on that ſubject, in order that it may be communicated to the public.

"Editionem quatuor Tragœdiarum Euripidis, cum Notis Richardi Porſoni, quæ tamquam editionis alterius, correctioris, & indicibus locupletiſſimis auctæ volumen primum, Lipſiæ, 1802, prodiit, mihi imputari comperi. Ejusmodi laudem quum nemini invideam, publice declarandum exiſtimavi, me neque auctore neque adjutore iſtam editionem factam eſſe. Faciendæ ejus conſilium ceperat librarius, non dubio fructu, in tanta raritate librorum Britannicorum: opera demandata fuit docto cuidam, neque ignoto viro, non mihi, qui hujuſmodi negotium ne recepturus quidem fuiſſem. Ego, cum omnibus qui Græcas litteras amant, ex animo opto, ut R. Porſonus reliquas quoque Euripidis Tragœdias edat, non ut ne deſtituat illum, qui ſine prima editione alteram correctiorem dare non poterit, ſed ut expleat litteratorum omnium deſideria.—Scr. Lipſiæ d. xii. Julii cIↃ.IↃ cccv.

GODOFREDUS HERMANNUS,
in Academia Lipſienſi Eloq. Prof. P. O.

Profeſſor Hermann is at preſent engaged in preparing for the preſs an edition of Æſchylus, with a Latin tranſlation, critical notes, compleat indexes, enlarged ſcholia, and a full and exact collection of all the various readings which are to be found either in all the printed editions or in the manuſcripts hitherto collated, which have been ſo negligently given in Schutze's edition. At the end will be added a diſſertation on the metres of Æſchylus, ſomething ſimilar to that which the Profeſſor has already written on Pindar. Explanatory notes will only be given where former writers have miſtaken the ſenſe, as Schutze's Commentary may always be bought without the text. The whole will probably conſiſt of three quarto volumes, the firſt of which will be publiſhed next ſpring. F. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE looked over Mr. Parkinſon's late "Tour in America," and have found in it ſome harſh expreſſions and falſe concluſions drawn from the premiſes he has laid down. It is the produce of a mind attached to local habits, and diſcontented with every thing which does not correſpond with a particular mode of life and of farming.

The work ſeems intended to prove, that nature has been extremely unkind to the United States; that the ungrateful ſoil will never reward the toil of the labourer, and that America ſeems deſigned only for convicts. This is his expreſſion, page 489, which perhaps does not merit to be here repeated; but that America holds out a more cheering proſpect, is fully proved by the following facts. The United States double their population in twenty-five years; and I believe no other nation, not even the Iſraelites, ever doubled their numbers in ſo ſhort a period; conſequently, as men multiply in proportion to the facility of living, the lands muſt return abundance in proportion to the labour beſtowed upon them; otherwiſe there could not be that facility of living.

Another proof is, that the ſix millions of people who inhabit the United States of America import on an average from five to ſix millions ſterling per annum of Britiſh merchandize, for which they pay, otherwiſe they would not be truſted; and they export to the amount of about thirteen millions ſterling a-year: no other country of the ſame age ever had ſo great a commerce; nor is there any country at this time, except England, which, in proportion to her population, has ſo great and productive an induſtry. Whence then ariſes the wealth which nouriſhes ſuch a commerce, if not from the lands?—for America cannot be called a manufacturing country.

From the year 1784 to 1799, a term of fifteen years, the Americans improved fifteen millions of acres of land. The waſte-lands incloſed in England during the laſt fifty years amounts only to 2,800,000 acres. This ſhews that America is in a rapid ſtate of improvement, and even more ſo than England.

But if new farms recently cleared of their timber do not produce all which we find on the old and long-cultivated eſtates of England, it is no proof that the country is bad or the people miſerable. The American farmer has abundance to eat, to drink, to warm and cloath him; he is owner of the ſoil on which he lives; no rent to be raiſed at the expiration of his leaſe; no landlord to influence him at an election; no tax-gatherer at his door; he is confident of ſecurity in equal laws, and has a high ſenſe of that noble independence which acknowledges no ſuperiors but genius and merit: and thoſe are real comforts to a man of feeling. If good turnpike-roads, and a particular fine breed of cattle or ſheep, are rarely to be found in America, it ariſes from the population being ſpread over a great extent of country, and that want of diviſion of labour which enables one man to apply to one thing, and thereby render it as perfect as poſſible. But the fault is not in the land or climate; and ſuch improvements will be made when the country ſhall be more filled with people.

Let us look back on England two hundred years:—Not a hedge, not a turnpike-road, waggon or carriage to travel in; none of the fine breed of ſheep and cattle now ſo much and juſtly admired; nor irrigation, nor the productive ſyſtem of ſucceſſion of crops; at that time turnips, cabbages, and carrots, were great articles of commerce from Brabant to London. In 1697 the whole exports from England were only three millions and a half a year: the imports near the ſame ſum. But time, with induſtry, has made England what ſhe is, to the great honour of the inhabitants; and time, with induſtry, will give to the United States of America all that is refined in ſcience and gratifying to rational man.

But one great object of Mr. Parkinſon's book is, to prevent Engliſh farmers rendering themſelves and families unhappy by going to America. With him I am clearly of opinion that they ſhould not go till they have well weighed every circumſtance, and conſulted the feelings of thoſe they propoſe to carry with them; for although I know that abundance reigns in America, yet perſons always riſque their happineſs by removing from their native place, and into a country where the manners and cuſtoms are ſuch as they have not been uſed to. Every purſuit is a kind of trade, which if we cannot follow it in the way to which we have been accuſtomed, feels irkſome. I doubt whether an experienced Devonſhire farmer would for ſome years feel happy in Northumberland; nor would the Northumberland man feel comfortable on a farm in Devonſhire. A Frenchman, accuſtomed to the culture of the vine, would make a bad farmer in England; and the Engliſh farmer would become a bankrupt among the vines of France. Local habits, which in a great meaſure conſtitute our happineſs, and which makes a country appear pleaſant or diſagreeable, extend to the ſmalleſt minutiæ, to our eating, drinking, travelling, company, &c. &c.

During the laſt peace the Abbé Gregoire came over from France to England, where he made a tour throughout the country, and, from his amiable character and excellent qualities, was received in the beſt ſocieties in a very hoſpitable manner. On his return to Paris I aſked him how he liked England? He replied, "The Engliſh are a generous, hoſpitable, good people; and the country would be charming had it pleaſed God to give them ſome ſunſhine, and French cooks. The country (he ſaid) was always enveloped in clouds; and he was almoſt ſtarved on abominable legs of mutton, roaſt-beef, beef ſteaks, cabbage and potatoes, none of which were half cooked, and with ſauce ſeldom eatable: the porter was bitter, and the port-wine ſo ſtrong that he could not drink it and as to water he did not like that beverage." In fact, the good Abbé preferred France; and, being of a humane diſpoſition, ſeemed to feel ſorry for the many inconveniencies under which, as he ſuppoſed, the people of England laboured.

Hence, if we look into ourſelves, and examine the habits we have acquired, we ſhall find, that, by going to reſide in a foreign country, the circumſtances change, and the unhappineſs or ill ſucceſs which we experience ariſes more from ourſelves than the defects of the country which we adopt.

I am, Sir, &c.

July 2, 1805. ROBERT FULTON.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, Sir, to intreat the attention of some of your numerous Correspondents to a question which must certainly be interesting to every manufacturer, but of which no regular discussion has yet been effected. Is it proper or improper to lay before the public a full and impartial statement of the various processes of our manufactories? I shall state such reasons as have offered themselves to me why they should be displayed; but I am principally anxious to receive further information on a subject that appears to me peculiarly interesting. The first argument I shall adduce is that of Mr. Boyle, as quoted by Dr. Johnson in the 201st number of the "Rambler." "The excellence of manufactories and the facility of labour would be much promoted, if the various expedients and contrivances which lie concealed in private hands were by reciprocal communication made generally known; for there are few operations that are not performed by one or another with some peculiar advantages, which, though singly of little importance, would by conjunction and concurrence open new inlets to knowledge, and give new powers to diligence." The second is, the very considerable improvements that have taken place in those few manufactories which have yet been under the influence of chemical inquiry; thus realizing, but on a very extensive scale, the suggestions of Mr. Boyle. So far, therefore, as we are to be guided on the one hand by experience, and on the other by the influence of scientific inquiry on liberal display, will the argument in favour of such conduct be strengthened.

In the third place, I would observe, that, as many valuable discoveries are owing to chance, those with whom they originate are perhaps not unfrequently incapable of improving them to the extent they would admit of in the hands of men of science; and thus by a spirit of monopoly they preclude even themselves from the advantageous cultivation of such discoveries, merely least others might enjoy it also!

If again we consider the rapid progress that has been made of late years in every department of useful and practical knowledge, we must attribute it entirely to those liberal communications that have been made by men whose attention has been immediately directed to the promotion and improvement of every thing valuable to the public.

Again, the profits of every business depend on the regularity and knowledge with which it is conducted; but how is the last to be enjoyed without resources to apply to? How much more easily would it be obtained if science could regulate and simplify the combinations of the manufacturer? To these may be added, that if to accomplish by every thing employed its utmost possible use; nay, if even to draw advantage from the very waste and refuse of every manufactory be a favourite principle with the conductors of each, to take the most accurate mean to effect it ought certainly to be as powerful with them.—Is it not also obvious, that to discard all mystery and quackery, and fairly to disclose each process, is to invite the attention of men of science and research, to extend and secure the advantages already gained, and discover greater powers of utility and new effects from other combinations in the various substances employed.

The origin, progress, present state, and hints for the improvement of our "arts of life," would certainly be worthy the contemplation of our most able chymists, and are subjects that have appeared of such importance to a neighbouring nation, that many of their most eminent men have been employed in such a work. Some volumes of the "Encyclopedie Methodique" are dedicated to such information, with plates, too, in many cases displaying even the most minute work-tools employed in each.

The histories and detail of manufactories conducted in each place, ought, I presume, to form a principal object with the writers of local histories; yet very few of these gentlemen are enabled to obtain such accounts as they can depend on, from the selfish and monopolizing spirit of the manufacturers in general.

To these various advantages an objection may be offered—that display is placing objects of taxation in the view of the Minister. Be it so: display will make it easier to collect the tax, will make it more certain, and it may be, less oppressive.—If to these be added the above advantages, it may fairly be presumed that discovery and consequent improvement is the most advantageous track to be pursued. But on this subject I do not mean so much to offer only my own sentiments, as to solicit the opinion of your correspondents.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Newcastle, JOHN CLENNELL.

17th Feb. 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE afferted that Vafco Lobeira is the author of "Amadis of Gaul."—As this is a curious point of literary hiftory, and fome of the Reviews have contradicted the affertion, allow me as briefly as poffible to ftate the proofs by which it is fupported.

1. The Portugueze have always afcribed the romance to this author.

2. It was evidently written when the Court of Windfor was the moft fplendid of the Courts of Chriftendom; therefore it is not older than the time of Lobeira.

3. The names Oriana, Lifuarte, Grimanefa, and Briolanja, are Portugueze.

4. The Spanifh verfion, the oldeft which is known to be extant, refers to a Portugueze original, and fays, that an Infanta of Portugal had objected to a certain part of the ftory. There exifts a fonnet, in old Portugueze, attributed to a Portugueze Infante, addreffed to Vafco Lobeira, as author of "Amadis," and objecting to this very part.

5. Gomer Eanner de Zurara, librarian to the King of Portugal, and keeper of the archives, in a chronicle written 1463, fixty years after Lobeira's death, has this decifive paffage:—"Many authors, being defirous to lengthen their works, fill up their books by relating how princes paffed their time in banquettings and games and revels, from which nothing followed except their own diverfion; as in the ancient feats of England, which is called Great Britain, and in the book of "Amadis," though that was made wholly at the pleafure of a man called Vafco Lobeira, in the time of King D. Fernando, all the things in the faid book being feigned by the author."

In reply to thefe arguments and this teftimony, it is faid that D'Herberay and Treffan fpeak of certain originals in the Picard language. Neither of thefe authors fpeak decifively. The one fays, "he remembered fuch manufcripts which he *thought* might be the originals;" the other, that "he *thought* he had feen fuch among Queen Chriftina's collection in the Vatican." Thefe authorities are of little weight. Such manufcripts, however, may probably have exifted, and are eafily accounted for. The daughter of Joam I. who knighted Vafco Lobeira, married Philip the Good of Burgundy. What more probable than that this Infanta (for all the family were learned and were patrons of learning) fhould have taken to her hufband's court the romance which was the delight of her father's, and that it fhould have been tranflated to pleafe her? The Picard verfion, therefore, if it could be produced, would not invalidate Lobeira's claim.

On thefe grounds I fhall think myfelf juftified in afferting, in the literary Hiftory of Portugal, that Vafco Lobeira is the author of "Amadis of Gaul," the moft celebrated of the profe romances, and the beft.

I have thus defended my opinion, becaufe, unlefs I miftake, one of the Reviews in queftion was written by a gentleman for whofe talents I have the higheft refpect, whofe knowledge of chivalrous literature exceeds mine, and with whom I would not venture to break a fpear any where except on my own ground.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the gardens in this neighbourhood, our fruit-trees, efpecially the apple, are this year infefted with what the gardeners call the American blight, which has a white mouldy appearance, and, when rubbed between the fingers, tinges them with a blood-like ftain. I have obferved that it firft attaches to the cancerous part neareft the trunk, and proceeds upward, and, if not checked, I have feen it almoft cover all the branches like a hoar-froft. I firft ufed Mr. Forfyth's compofition, then lye and urine; but the effect of thefe were vifible only for two or three days.—I then tried Gallipoli-oil, of which I had fome by me that was rancid, and for a week or two I flattered myfelf that I had completely fucceeded in a remedy of prevention, as well as of deftruction; but experience has taught me that it deftroys the infects where applied, but that it does not prevent their attaching to other parts of the tree; fo that I find it neceffary to go round my garden twice a-week with my oil and brufh to keep under thefe tranfatlantic enemies.

I fhall be much obliged to any of your horticultural readers to inform me, through your extenfive and ufeful publication, if this be a new fpecies of blight, and if there has been difcovered any effectual remedy for its cure and its prevention, which will very much oblige,

Sir, your's, &c. T.

Portfmouth, July 17, 1805.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM desirous of proposing a query to some of your various readers better versed in the usage of courts of law than myself, or possessing greater facilities of research; but have had some doubts whether it came within the scope of your work. Conceiving it, however, to be one of your chief objects to subserve the cause of general usefulness, and anticipating in the reply to my query the existence of a privilege which it is important, in my opinion, to be made as generally known as possible, I make choice of your work as best affording the means of a satisfactory reply, and also of most usefully and extensively circulating that reply.

"*Has a witness in any of our courts of law a right to demand, in any case, that the interrogatories of the adverse counsel shall be put through the medium of the court?*"

It must have fallen within the observation of many of your readers, that the gentlemen of the bar, in the practice of cross examination, very frequently assume a most unbridled liberty of speech and address, and evince a most supreme indifference to the reputation or feelings of any unfortunate man, who, while his duty has called him to the grave task of giving an evidence upon oath, is at the same time subjected to the uncontrouled exercise of their wit and banter. I do not, of course, mean to call in question the propriety of cross-examination; it is only the gross abuse of it of which I complain. It is observable, too, that the raillery and ridicule thus introduced is frequently but little relevant to the cause. It may, in many instances, be considered as a composition which the counsel makes with his client for the want of ingenuity to draw forth the desired evidence. A counsel, too, in a crowded court, cannot readily consent to be dull and dry: if, therefore, he cannot shine, he will strive to glitter.

Within the circle of my own acquaintance a case occurred in which this *sporting* of the opposite counsel was indulged by some very rude and equally irrelevant insinuations, from which no possible benefit could accrue to his cause, and to which I am very confident that his brief did not in the least point lead him.

But there have been instances in which this practice has been carried so far as absolutely to defeat the means of justice, by completely locking up, instead of drawing forth, that information which a witness of a timid mind could otherwise have given; and in which a witness, by the caustic taunts of the counsel, has been thrown into a state of physical inability to give his evidence.

If such a right exist (and I have heard it asserted by persons of considerable legal information) as that which forms my query, a witness may at once rid himself of this humiliating grievance; as it may be safely assumed that questions put to a witness through the medium of the judge will not be accompanied with that *badgering* which a counsel feels himself at liberty to indulge in when immediately addressing a witness. And it must unquestionably be allowed to be worthy of general notoriety, as it would tend much to relieve the minds of many persons upon whom this task may be imposed, to be previously aware that they can thus blunt the edge of that pertness and flippancy which they may meet with from a counsel, by the greater gravity and solemnity of the judge.

The insertion of the above will oblige a constant reader, and

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

July 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine of this month some circumstances respecting an Indian chief who lately visited this country, I beg leave to state that many of those circumstances are inaccurately related, and, at the same time, to send you an account of the same person, drawn from the source of intimate acquaintance and knowledge.

The person who in this country is called John Norton, is known in his own by the appellation of "Teyoninhokarawen," which signifies 'the open door,' he once having, by his negotiation, opened the door of peace to his tribe after a long and bloody war.

Teyoninhokarawen is a chief of what were formerly termed the Five Nations; to which confederacy a sixth has been recently added. Their original habitation was on the Genesee River, which falls into the southern part of Lake Ontario.—From this they were driven by the English in 1783, and established themselves on the Ouse or Grand River, that runs into the north-eastern extremity of Lake Erie.—General Haldimand, then commanding in America on behalf of the English, made a military grant of these lands on the Grand River to the Five Nations; and the

the buſineſs that has brought Teyoninhokarawen to our country is to obtain from Government a confirmation of that grant. Though previouſly informed that his mother was a native of Scotland, and that, from the age of thirteen to that of fifteen, he had been educated at a Britiſh ſchool, I was ſtruck by the uncommon eloquence of his diſcourſe. His obſervations were acute, and the language in which they were conveyed ſtrong and elegant. In hiſtory, both ancient and modern, he is well verſed; in geography he diſplays peculiar information; and on every ſubject connected with his country his intelligence is minute, and delivered with the moſt lively feeling. His perſon is tall and muſcular, but his walk not very graceful; his eye large and expreſſive. His thirſt after every ſpecies of knowledge is extreme; but his particular attention is devoted to obtain every information that may improve the condition of his country. Teyoninhokarawen is a Chriſtian, as are moſt of his nation. He has completed a Tranſlation of the Goſpel of St. John into the Mohawk language, of which three thouſand copies have been printed. He intends to proceed with the Evangeliſts Matthew and Luke, the Five Nations being already in poſſeſſion of a Mohawk Tranſlation of St. Mark, and the Liturgy of our Church, by Colonel Brent, a native Mohawk. The religion of Teyoninhokarawen appears to me the pureſt Chriſtianity; and in every converſation which I had with him on that ſubject, he expreſſed faith, humility, and brotherly love for all men. Seldom have I met with a character ſo beautifully intereſting even in its ſmaller ornaments, or one who ſo completely poſſeſſed the virtues of a patriot and a Chriſtian, as John Norton, Teyoninhokarawen. I am, Sir, &c.

Bath, July 21, 1805. D. C——L.

P. S. My friend received when he was chriſtened the baptiſmal names of John Norton.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent Y. Z. (in page 6 of your laſt Number) has fairly ſtated what French verſification *is not.*—For the information of the Engliſh reader it would have been well to have added a few words, explaining what *it is.* I beg leave to ſupply his omiſſion, by obſerving, that the meaſure uſed by the French for heroïc poetry, tragedy, and comedy, is the Alexandrine, which is familiar to every reader at all acquainted with Dryden: *ex. gr.*

"No plough ſhall hurt the glebe, no pruning-hook the vine."—

"Je chantè le héros, qui regna ſur la France."

As different this from the "*Cobler who liv'd in a ſtall,*" as the cobler's ſtall is from the lord-mayor's ſtate-coach. It is true, indeed, that the uniformity of the pauſe, invariably recurring after the ſixth ſyllable, renders ſuch poetry ſomewhat monotonous and unpleaſing to an Engliſh ear, which is accuſtomed to greater variety in our ten-ſyllable verſe: but *that* is another queſtion, and foreign to my preſent purpoſe. Your conſtant reader,

Auguſt 4, 1805. CAIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE American "*borer,*" mentioned in your laſt, is certainly an ingenious and uſeful inſtrument. I have ſeen and admired it in America, and have no doubt, that, if introduced here, it would give great ſatisfaction. But there is a part of your deſcription, which, though in itſelf correct, will not perhaps be readily comprehended by mechanics in general, viz. "*a wide flat ſcrew, hammered up from a plate of iron or ſteel.*"—The following will, I believe, be underſtood by every carpenter—"*A plate of iron or ſteel twiſted in the ſame faſhion as ſmall ſcrew-drivers frequently are, and ending in a centre-bit.*"—Let me add, that this tool does not, like the ordinary centre-bit, require the aid of a ſtock, but may be worked by hand, like a common augre or gimblet.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Auguſt 4, 1805. TEREBRO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been induced to contribute ſome articles relating to the practice of phyſic to the New Cyclopædia, now publiſhing under the ſuperintendance of Dr. Rees, I wiſh, through the channel of your Magazine, to make known to what extent thoſe communications have been; alſo, that I am no longer a fellow-labourer in that uſeful undertaking: for I have found that the time required for that purpoſe was more than I could conveniently ſpare from my other engagements. Had it been ſo, I ſhould have felt much ſatiſfaction in co-operating with thoſe gentlemen (eminently diſtinguiſhed for their knowledge

knowledge in the various departments of ſcience) whoſe names have been announced in the Cyclopædia-Proſpectus, towards the completion of a work which ſtands in ſuch high eſtimation, and promiſes to rival, if not to ſurpaſs, the moſt celebrated works of the kind which have been publiſhed in other countries.

As for my contributions to this work, they have been but few. They relate wholly to the hiſtory and treatment of internal diſeaſes, with the exception of the articles BATHING (medicinally conſidered); BLEEDING; BLOOD (morbid appearances of); and BILE (diſeaſed conditions of). Theſe, with the other communications, are compriſed within the latter part of the letter A and the letter B, beginning with ASTHMA and ending with BULIMIA.

I have thought it proper to make this declaration, that, if there be any thing faulty or unſatisfactory in the articles relating to the practice of phyſic, from Aſthma to Bulimia incluſively, no cenſure may attach either to my predeceſſors or my ſucceſſors in that department.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

RICHARD PEARSON.

Bloomſbury ſquare, Auguſt 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Audi alteram partem!"

YOUR Correſpondent "Polites" (p. 4, of your laſt Number) has indeed drawn a very ſingular picture of our Eſtabliſhed Church; ſuch a one, as, if it exhibited a faithful likeneſs of the original, would aſſuredly expoſe it to deſerved contempt. The conformity of its government to the primitive model left by the Apoſtles, and the agreement of its doctrines with thoſe of holy writ, are equally overlooked by this liberal gentleman!—"Indifferent as to the religious ſyſtem which may be finally triumphant in the conteſt" he ſuppoſes now to be going on, he has the temerity to repreſent a religious eſtabliſhment, venerable by its great age, and inſtituted expreſsly to inſure the ſpread of pure Chriſtianity in this kingdom, as in fact calculated for no better, nobler, or more important purpoſes, than "to provide a reverſionary emolument for the younger ſons and dependents of our great families, or petty gentry; as, like "other eſtabliſhments, ſupported rather as ſources of emolument to a few, than as uſeful or neceſſary to the community;" as a mere 'piece of ſtate-machinery; ſplendid indeed, but of no greater intrinſic value, than as it is calculated by its pomp to impoſe upon the vulgar, or to be rallied around as the centre of a mere political ſyſtem:" in ſhort, as no other or better than a ſecular corporation, or as a grand political ſtate-engine.

And as if this injurious miſrepreſentation was not ſufficiently degrading, he boldly maintains, that, "if the majority of ſerious believers in the kingdom ſhould become ſeparatiſts, ſtill our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment would not be endangered!" Strange, and truly humiliating this indeed!—To aſſert that a Chriſtian Church can ſubſiſt, and even flouriſh as it does at preſent, when the majority of its ſerious believers, i. e. real Chriſtians, are become diſſatisfied with its diſcipline or doctrines, and have withdrawn themſelves from its communion! Deſerted thus by its moſt valuable members; acknowledged and frequented only by the ignorant multitude, or at beſt the mere formal nominal profeſſors, its utility is loſt; its "glory is departed;" and its final melancholy cataſtrophe can be at no great diſtance.

This high colouring, or rather this hideous caricature, does not, however, complete the job Polites has undertaken, he reſerves his great characteriſtic ſhade to the laſt, and, as a finiſhing ſtroke, repreſents the "high-churchmen" as in "triumphant"* rapture liſtening to the advice of "ſome zealots urging them on to perſecution!" I could forgive his other accuſations, as the mere ebullitions of zeal without knowledge, or as ariſing ſolely from his ignorance of the real conſtitution, diſcipline, doctrine, and ſpirit of our excellent Church: but when he raſhly aſſerts that her miniſters have ſo totally forgotten the very firſt principles of Chriſtianity, as to liſten with patience, much more with complacency, to the ſuggeſtions of bigots for the commencement of a religious perſecution, it would be a crime even in the loweſt orders among them to remain ſilent, or to feel no indig-nant

* How can the preſent be repreſented as "the hour of triumph to high-churchmen," if the arguments of Polites have any weight? A church deſerted by many of her "ſerious members," deſcribed as little better than a foundling-hoſpital for poor children; collecting her principal revenue under "the execrations" of thoſe who pay them; and, in fine, depending chiefly upon Acts of Parliament for its privileges and duration, cannot be in a very deſirable, much leſs triumphant, condition!

nant emotions at such a calumnious insinuation.

Polites is therefore called upon to produce his proofs that any proposals have been made in the Church, or any plan devised by her, for persecuting the Methodists, or any other Dissenters? You, Mr. Editor, have been the instrument of publishing "Polites's" letter; I therefore hope you will be so equitable and impartial as to publish this reply to it.

August 7, 1805. Your's, CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE auhor of a Plan of a Philological and Synonymical Dictionary, &c. having been honoured with a request from J. S. in your publication for March last, that he would "communicate some information concerning the state of maturity to which his proposed work has attained, and the period to which its appearance shall be assignable,"—the Requester is desired to accept candidly what is now offered in answer.—Some part of the proposed work was printed in 1799, then fully intended, and even ordered, for publication. This was prevented by the death of the printer. Since that event many things have occurred not important enough for the public to be made acquainted with, which had induced the writer to drop all thoughts of publishing. Lately, however, prevailed upon to resume his undertaking, he is at his leisure revising and ordering to the press what, notwithstanding, he has not yet come to the determination of suffering to meet the public eye.

Burgh, July 30, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is very singular that men professing a religion which inculcates the mild and amiable doctrine of loving even our enemies, should, in any publication which relates to the conduct and welfare of a rising generation, indulge themselves in illiberal insinuations against the natives of foreign countries. So long as we have "Devil Taverns," it might be thought incongruous to object to "Anti-Gallican Coffee-houses:" the sooner both are abolished the better. Let us unite in despising and repelling what is unworthy of imitation in our neigbours, and most of all let us avoid setting them examples which it might be disgraceful to follow; but let us candidly admire their better parts, and realize the precept, "*fas est et ab hoste doceri.*"

A portion of the above remarks will apply to the author of "Hints for forming the Character of a young Princess;" whose ignorance of the principles of French poetry has received a just and masterly castigation from the pen of your Correspondent Y. Z. If the measure of the French poetry in question be anapæstic, the two first lines of the Henriade will stand as follow:

Jĕ chāntĕ lĕ hĕrōs qūi rĕgnā sŭr lă Frānce,
Et păr drōit dĕ cōnquēte ĕt păr drōit dĕ nāissānce;

and if the "Hinter" chuses to gallop in this manner through the regions of French poetry, a good journey to him; but it is hoped he will leave the young princess behind.

It will be esteemed a favour if the gentleman who in the Magazine for July last communicated the flattering inscription on a medallion of Louis XIV. will have the goodness to state whether he transcribed it from the medallion itself, or from what other authority. Some well-stored cabinets have been examined, and the large work on the medals of Louis XIV. turned over, for the purpose of tracing it, but hitherto without success. Some account of the reverse is likewise requested.

August 8, 1805. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN your ingenious Observer on the Notes on Heyne's Virgil comes to X. 861. desire him to consider whether or not the verse—

Rhoebe, diu, res si qua diu mortalibus ùlla est,

do not stand in need of correction. None of the Commentators have remarked that *qua* and *ulla* cannot stand together! If *any any!* I know nothing like it in any language; but the Irish *at all at all*. The various readings give *ultrà*, without mending the matter. I propose

Rhoebe, diu, (res si qua diu mortalibus) unà Viximus.

Unà increases the affection, and answers to *mecum* and *pariter*. "We have lived long *together*: We will conquer *together*: Or die *together*.

Whether your Observer shall agree to my emendation or not, I am sure that he pities, with me, the taste of those critics who do not think this most interesting address of Mezentius to his Veteran Steed worth restoring to all possible perfection.

M.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your uſeful publication for December laſt (page 382), a query was propoſed on the method of pronouncing Greek and Latin poetry, and the communications of your Correſpondents were invited on that intereſting ſubject. Since reading that article, I have looked with eagerneſs into each ſucceſſive number of your Magazine, hoping to find ſome replies to a queſtion which muſt be acknowledged to be important. Hitherto, however, I have been diſappointed. Your valuable and learned Correſpondent, Mr. Robinſon, has noticed the ſubject, and has ſeconded the requeſt of the former writer; but with regret I add, that he has refrained from giving any ſentiment of his own. If the ſubject be permitted to ſink into inattention or indifference, I believe that your Correſpondent O. E. I. will not be the only diſappointed perſon. Yet ſuch muſt be the caſe, unleſs ſome one will venture to throw his ſentiments into the field of public criticiſm. With much diffidence I enter upon this hazard, but with the hope that this communication will excite to more important ones.

Your queriſt thinks, that "the current Engliſh mode of reciting the two nobleſt languages that ever adorned the earth, is in the very extreme of cacophony, barbariſm, and ſelf-contradiction." Perhaps this is too ſtrong cenſure, but I fear it is juſt to a conſiderable extent. Our current mode of reading Greek and Latin, may, I apprehend, be deſcribed with tolerable accuracy to be, an application of the cuſtom of accenting peculiar to our own language, regulated in a ſmall degree by proſodial rules. I uſe the word "accent" in its modern ſenſe, to denote the *ictus* or ſtreſs of the voice placed uſually on one ſyllable only of a word, except that word be a very long polyſyllabic one, in which caſe we ſometimes obſerve two accented ſyllables, as 'incomménſurabílity.' This ſeems to be the baſe of our prevailing pronunciation; but we combine with it a partial regard to proſodial rules. Thus we accent the firſt ſyllable of a dactyl, and happy would it be if we always did ſo well. But if we meet with a pyrrhic, a tribrach, a cretic, a ſpondee,* or even an iambus, we commonly do exactly the ſame! Does the reader revolt at this aſſertion, and almoſt determine to withhold his belief? Let him impartially conſider how three ſcholars out of four read Horace, Virgil, and Homer, and I fear he will be compelled to admit the monſtrous fact. Of all the beautiful varieties of metre in Horace, there are but four, according to my humble apprehenſion, in which we produce any tolerable effect.—Theſe are, the Sapphic and its ſubjoined Adonic, the dimeter Iambic, and the dimeter Alcaic of ſeven ſyllables. For example:

Sapph. & Ad.

Audiet cives acuiſſe ferrum,
Quo graves Perſæ melius perirent;
Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum
Rara juventus.

Dim. Iamb.

Amica vis paſtoribus.

Dim. Alc. 7 ſyll.

Lydia, dic, per omnes.

Yet really, Sir, I am afraid this allowance is rather too much. I have ſelected the foregoing verſes as ſome which will paſs through our lips leſs cruſhed and injured than the moſt of their brethren; yet even theſe do not eſcape us unhurt, and of their fellows many are murdered outright. As for the trochaics, the anapeſtics, the trimeter iambics, the choriambics, &c. and even the ſoaring alcaic, the plaintive pentameter, and the venerably-majeſtic hexameter, they are treated by us with leſs ceremony than the verieſt refuſe of Grub-ſtreet doggerel—with reſpect to their meaſure only do I mean; for their noble ſentiments and happy diction penetrate and move us in ſpite of the obſtacles which ourſelves have created.

The diſadvantages of our prevailing method of reading the Greek and Roman poets ſeem to fall under the following diſtinct heads.

1. We do no juſtice to thoſe final ſyllables whoſe natural ſhort quantity becomes long by poſition, though ſcarcely a verſe occurs without ſuch an inſtance.—In defiance of reaſon and feeling, and (what to ſome perſons perhaps is a more cogent argument) a fundamental law of proſody, we perſiſt in making them ſhort; except, indeed, when the ſyllable in queſtion is lengthened by an enclitic, and then, ſo gracious and condeſcending are we, as to grant to the little appendage its peaceable enjoyment of that right which we tyrannically refuſe to almoſt every word of dignity and conſequence.

2. Conceding, for the preſent, that a ſyllable

* I do not object to the accent on the firſt ſyllable of a ſpondee or cretic, but to its being made to reſt ſolely there. Thus we generally hear *urbes* uttered as if it were a trochee, and *perfidis* as if it were a dactyl.

ſyllable accented in our own vernacular method is equivalent to a long one, and is to be ſo conſidered; yet, even on this principle of our own, we ſtrangely lengthen many ſyllables which we perfectly well know to be ſhort, and ſhorten a ſtill greater number of long ſyllables. In the firſt twelve verſes of the firſt book of the Georgics, when pronounced after the vulgar method of accentuation, I have counted eleven inſtances of the former kind, and twenty-five of the latter, or, including the final ſyllable of each verſe, which we almoſt invariably defraud of its prerogative, thirty-ſeven. And ſo arbitrary and unaccountable is our caprice, that, while we perſecute with almoſt indelible opprobrium the man or boy who caſually violates proſody in any inſtance which we have made faſhionable to obſerve, we ſtill, without ſcruple or remorſe, commit ten falſe quantities in the ſame breath.

3. We ſcarcely ever render ſenſible to the ear ſome of the moſt muſical feet in claſſical poetry. For a ſpondee, a pyrrhic, or even an iambus, we rarely fail to ſubſtitute our favourite trochee; and happy is the lot of a polyſyllabic foot if it eſcapes being ſpoiled by dactylization. A moloſſus, a diſpondee, or any of the epitrites, fall from our mouths robbed of their ſonorous honours, and withered as in the laſt ſtage of atrophy. Often we deprive the anapeſt of all its melody, by ſhortening its final ſyllable and accenting its firſt.—The choriambus, when it falls on a ſingle word, as it does in thouſands of inſtances, we commonly torture into a ſecond pæon. The ſame treatment we give to the fourth pæon; and indeed there is hardly a foot ending in a long ſyllable, eſpecially if that ſyllable be alſo the final one of a word, which we do not punctually maim in that eſſential part.

4. The ſyſtem of proſody itſelf is rendered in a great meaſure dormant and powerleſs. By ſinking the very nature of quantity into the notion of a modern accent, and by the habitual violation of known rules, the maxims and the authority of proſody are compelled to ſlide into deſuetude. Hence a nice attention to quantity and metres becomes rather a curioſity of literature and a mark of ſuperior ſcholarſhip, than, what it ought ever to be conſidered, a matter of great practical utility.

5. We are deprived of the important advantage of diſtinguiſhing words and caſes which are alike in orthography, but differ moſt widely in ſignification and in quantity. If their reſpective quantity were ſtrongly marked in pronunciation, beſides the improvement of ſound, all ambiguity in conſtruction would be prevented. In Latin, every one knows that the number of ſuch inſtances is very great; and in reciting Greek, the advantage of this obſervance would not be trivial, though occaſions occur leſs frequently, on account of the more ample ſtore of vowels and diphthongs, and the greater variety of inflections, which that exquiſite language poſſeſſes. Dr. Warner has, with juſt ridicule, yet perfect good nature, expoſed various examples of falſe and ludicrous interpretation, ariſing from the common abuſes of quantity. See his *Metron Ariſton, paſſim.*

6. All practical acquaintance with the rhythmus, or the melody of a juſt obſervance, diſpoſition, and connection, of the times, is rendered impoſſible. Probably the difficulties which have perplexed this ſubject, and which have deterred many from giving to it any attention, have originated from the neglect of real quantity in practice, more than from any other cauſe.—*See Burgeſs's Appendix to Dawes*, p. 446–451. On the paſſage attributed to Longinus, the reader will find it worth while to compare *Metron Ariſton*, p. 20, 21. The able elucidations of a learned dignitary, in his Treatiſe *De Rhythmo Græcorum*, Ox. 1789, are not only favourable to reading according to quantity, but they ſatisfactorily ſhew, that the practice ought to be extended to proſe compoſition.

7. We are prevented from diſtinguiſhing, clearly and audibly, the varieties of metre, to the great loſs of our own pleaſure, and to the injury of the poet's rights. But, having mentioned this before, I only introduce it here to complete the catalogue of evils ariſing from the mode prevailing in South Britain of reciting Greek and Latin verſe.

I do not affirm that theſe ſeven defects attach in an equal degree to all ſcholars who follow the common practice; but only mean to aſſert, that they are the genuine reſult of that practice; that ſome of them neceſſarily ariſe out of it; and that they are all found to be its moſt general and uſual attendants.

It is a further objection to the eſtabliſhed method, that it apparently proceeds on the tacit admiſſion of two very material errors.

The firſt is, that our Engliſh ſenſe of the term *accent* is the ſame as the true and ancient ſignification of *accentus*.—Our accent is a mere ſtreſs of the voice, with

with very little or no change of tone.*—The *accentus*, or Προσῳδία, of the ancients probably referred to musical modulations of the voice in that kind of recitative with which they delivered poetry and orations.

To this mistake we join another. We very often substitute our own accent instead of a *long time*; indeed I believe almost always, when the syllable is long by position. For instance, we scarcely ever hear a dactyl in which the first syllable is not made quite as short as either of the succeeding ones, and differs only by being accented. Frequently, indeed, the very stroke of the accent accelerates the pronunciation to such a degree, that the long syllable becomes sensibly the shortest of the three.

I observed that we act upon a tacit admission of these errors; for it is not to be supposed that a person moderately informed on these subjects, can in opinion fall into errors so palpable, whatever he may do in practice.

The consequence of this practical mistake is a hasty, huddled, mutilated pronunciation of compositions which require perfectly opposite treatment. The genius of the Greek and Roman tongues will not comport with that of our Teutonic dialect. Instead of a rapid utterance which crushes the vowels under the trampling succession of consonants, and an accentuation usually as smart and quick as the tap of a knocker, those melodious languages, particularly the first of them, require an enunciation characterized by the flow of sweet, sonorous vowels and diphthongs, constituting a very large proportion of truly long times.

These are the chief reasons of my dissatisfaction with "the current English mode of reciting the two noblest languages that ever adorned the earth." I submit them, with all deference and respect, to your learned Correspondents; from any of whom I shall esteem it an equal favour to corroborate, in any instance, my opinion if right, or to correct it if erroneous.

It will have been anticipated, that my design in troubling you with this long Paper is to recommend the practice of reading by quantity, as a sure method of avoiding the inconveniences enumerated, and of securing some further important advantages. To this practice, I presume, your querist must have referred, when he speaks of a "method of reading the Greek and Latin poets, so as to preserve the charms of due quantity in the feet, and consequent melody in the general effect."

This is that method which was recommended above two hundred years ago by Sir Adolphus Meetkercke, in his "elegant little book," as the great President de Thou styles it, *De Veteri et Rectâ Linguæ Græcæ Pronuntiatione*; which the late Dr. Warner again recommended with ardent zeal and earnestness in his valuable and entertaining *Metron Ariston*; which Dr. Carey not obscurely, though very modestly, distinguishes with his preference in his very excellent "Latin Prosody made Easy;" which is practised by many of the first scholars on the Continent;* and which the two last-mentioned authors inform us has been adopted by several eminent teachers in our own country.

This method, as simple and easy as it is excellent, consists in neither more nor less than pronouncing the words of a verse so as to give its due quantity, in real time, to every syllable.

This is, in fact, the whole: but, to prevent all occasion of misunderstanding, three observations may be useful.

1. It does not consist in breaking and splitting the words, by attending only to the feet. Bishop Horsley, in his "Essay on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," has retailed this objection from Primatt, that the "manner of reading by quantity was rather a scanning of the verse than a reading of it." Nothing can be more erroneous, or more contrary to the express words of Meetkercke.—See *Metron Ariston*, p. 119. It must, however, be admitted, that an inexperienced, heedless, or tasteless person, professing to read according to quantity, might fall into this vicious habit. But the fault may be avoided with the utmost ease, by moderate attention and care, even without the aid of Dr. Warner's proposed method for that purpose.

* It is true that the English accent is frequently placed on a long syllable, as in the words *glory*, *faithful*, *record*; from which circumstance Sheridan has grossly confounded accent with quantity, in his Lectures on Elocution. Such instances can fairly be considered as nothing more than a mere coincidence of accent with a long time.

* Perhaps Hermann, who, in his edition of the Hecuba of Euripides, has so unfortunately incurred the wrath of Professor Porson, referred to nothing more than the advantage of reading according to quantity, when he took the liberty of saying, "Nos Germani—multo melius Anglis syllabarum quantitatem callemus."

purpofe. In fact, the objection may be urged with equal propriety againft the way in which every Englifhman reads the poetry of his own tongue: and I cannot but confider the adducing of it, againft the propofed method of reading claffical verfe, as a ftrong prefumption in favour of the antiquity and authority of that method. An inedited work on metres, attributed to Trypho the grammarian, who was contemporary with Auguftus, contains fome exprefs cautions againft this vicious practice. Does not this circumftance authorize the fuppofition, that the mode of reading by quantity, of which the bad habit cenfured by Trypho is a degenerate imitation, was the approved and eftablifhed practice of the Auguftan age?—See the paffage in "Burgefs on Dawes," p. 441, 442, and the places which will prefently be referred to in Cicero, Dionyfius of Halicarnaffus, and Quintilian.

2. This method does not require that emphafis, cadence, and due paufes, fhould be facrificed to the obfervance of mere quantity. On the contrary, an attentive reader of claffical poetry, endowed with a portion of fenfibility and tafte, will find himfelf poffeffed of fome advantages from the method propofed, efpecially in paffages poffeffing much pathos.

3. In order to pronounce according to quantity with confiftency and eafe, I have found it neceffary to keep to the fimple and uniform powers of the vowels, as they are obferved by almoft every nation in Europe except our own. Without this provifion we fhall find ourfelves exceedingly perplexed, if not totally baffled, in lengthening and fhortening the three firft vowels, on account of the contradictory powers which they have when long and when fhort in the Englifh language.—Bifhop Horfley, in his "Effay on Greek and Latin Profody," ftrongly recommended the adoption of this improvement with regard to the Greek vowels; and the fame arguments will apply to the Latin ones. By this deviation from the common powers of the Englifh vowels, we not only fecure uniformity, acquire a fuperior power of melody, and become intelligible to learned foreigners, but we certainly exprefs the original founds of thofe letters as enunciated in ancient Greece and Rome. Let not this be thought too high a pretenfion. It would be no mean argument in its favour, to appeal to the uniform practice of thofe nations whofe languages are little more than dialects of the Latin. But the teftimony of Dionyfius, who precifely defcribes the organic formation of each vowel and confonant, places the fubject out of all queftion.—Vide *Dionyf. Hal. de Structurâ Or.* p. 94—96. ed. Upton.

If this letter had not already extended to a length far beyond my expectation, I would urge the great advantages which the fcholar will derive from the mode of pronunciation which I take the liberty of recommending. A few lines, therefore, muft fuffice.

1. We fhall avoid the evils that have been enumerated as attendant on the common practice, and fecure the very important advantages which are oppofed to them.

2. We fhall obtain a moft gratifying improvement in the melody. If any conteft this, we appeal to the ancients themfelves, and defire our objector to reflect on the exquifite nicety of attention which they paid to the time of every fyllable they uttered in reciting verfes or delivering orations.—Vide *Ciceronis Orator,* § 51, 53, 55. *Dionyf. Hal. de Structurâ Or.* § 17, 18. *Quintil.* L. ix. c. 5.

3. It may be hoped that fo great an addition to the pleafure of reading the Greek and Roman poets will ftrongly excite the diligence of learners, and will prove an allurement to their purfuit of claffical ftudies in the future and bufy years of life. So powerfully was Dr. Warner impreffed with this idea, that he made it the very title of his book—*Metron Ariston; or, a new Pleafure recommended.*

4. Nothing will conduce more completely to eftablifh a habit of familiarity with the quantities of words. Hence the fcholar, in reading verfe, will enjoy a quick perception of its beautiful mechanifm, and will acquire a ready faculty of forming a judgment on fufpected readings and propofed emendations; and, if he ever attempt to write Greek or Latin poetry, he will be ftrongly guarded againft falfe quantities, and will efcape the drudgery of turning over inceffantly his Dictionary, Thefaurus, or Gradus.

5. If the candid fcholar will duly confider all the particulars, I hope he will admit the affertion, that the practice which it is the defign of this Paper to recommend, is an approximation to the true and ancient pronunciation.

All the objections to this method which I have been able to collect, are thefe three:

"The labour of acquifition is more than the value of the propofed advantages."—That labour is fo trivial as to be unworthy of confideration by any youth who

who has the least portion of literary enthusiasm. As to the value of the advantages, he that deems them small is welcome to his opinion; but he will pardon those who think differently.

"The practice will be found to have all the inconveniencies of novelty and peculiarity."—Readily admitted; and those inconveniencies are very troublesome.—But, if Dr Warner's wishes should ever be realized, this difficulty will cease. In the mean time, it will be easy to avoid singularity, by occasional compliance with the prevailing mode; and, with retired scholars, the occasions demanding such a compliance will not very frequently occur.

Another worthy gentleman exclaims, "I like the old, established, and approved method. It pleases and satisfies me; and therefore I beg to be excused being troubled with your new-fangled notions."—This objection, I own, is unanswerable, except by the questions of the Roman orator:—"Quæ est autem in hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glande vescantur? An victus hominum Atheniensium beneficio excoli potuit? Oratio non potuit?"

Allow me, Sir, to add, as a direct answer to the inquiry of your Correspondent O. E. I. that the reformed method of pronunciation, for which I have attempted to plead in this Paper, is adopted in the Old Dissenting Academy at Homerton.

I am, Sir, &c.

Homerton, J. P. SMITH.
July 4, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader, in your Magazine for March (p. 139), desires information concerning any books that may assist a Chinese in the acquirement of our language. The best assistance that I know of is to be found in the "China Illustrata" (though written in Latin), by Athanasius Kircher, Amstelodamj, 1767, in folio, a splendid work, published under the auspices of the Emperor Leopold I. The engravings are beautifully executed, and ample specimens of the Chinese given, with the genuine pronunciation in Latin characters, as that language is pronounced by the French.—Perhaps also Kæmpfer's "Historia Imperii Japonici," translated into English by J. G. Scheuchzer, F.R.S. &c. London, 1728, in 2 vols. folio, as it is illustrated with many engravings, and contains specimens of Chinese and Japonese characters, both simple and combined, might be useful.—Another work I beg leave to mention, though perhaps it is not easily to be found in a private collection, and this is, "Memoires concernant l'Histoires, les Sciences, les Arts, &c. des Chinois; par les Missionaires de Pekin; en 15 tom. en 4to. à Paris, 1776." I shall be happy to see any works better calculated to accomplish the end desired suggested by some other of your Correspondents, and am, Sir, your's, &c. J. G.

C. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE that it is a disputed point between your ingenious Correspondents Mr. Lofft and the Inquirer, whether abstract ideas or ideas of sensation be most simple. Perhaps the controversy may be abridged if it be shewn, that there are no such things in existence as abstract ideas; as in this case, I imagine, neither simplicity nor complexity will be attributed to them.

By abstract ideas I mean the commonly received opinion—the opinion which Mr. Lofft seems to have adopted, when he mentions his having an abstract idea of whiteness: it is the ideal abstraction of a quality from its subject, and not of a part from the whole.

I believe it is universally admitted, that, when external objects act upon the organs of sense, the effects are termed sensations: that, when we think of, or recall to mind, these sensations, the objects that originally produced them being absent, we are said to possess ideas. So that ideas are mere recollections of sensations. Mr. Lofft himself has, too, taken a great deal of pains (more than the subject required) to prove that every sensation is simple: meaning by this, so far as I understand the subject, that one sensation is not two sensations. Indeed, to me it appears a solecism in common sense to say, that a sensation is either abstract, general, or complex. Every sensation is the effect of a single impression; and how can a single impression be either abstract, general, or complex? Now if there be no abstract, general, or complex sensations, and if, as is allowed, ideas be the mere recollections of sensations, how can there be any abstract, general, or complex ideas?

The cause of the belief in so paradoxical an opinion as that here combated, lies,

lies, I doubt not, in the imposition of language. Because persons know the meaning of general and abstract propositions, they conclude that they are possessed of general and abstract ideas. But on examination I believe it will be found, that, "to know the meaning of a general proposition," nothing more is necessary than to know that we possess the power of resolving the abstract and general terms of the proposition into others more particular and customary; and if this be not sufficient, that we can have recourse to some of the particular ideas that are included in the general proposition. Indeed this process is universally practised when general propositions are proposed to us, the meaning of which is obscure.

On examining different parts of the writings on this subject, it appears, that the authors frequently have not so much mistaken the subject itself as the mode of expression that ought to be used in it; and it is on this account that Mr. Horne Tooke recommends, in the perusal of Locke, the substitution of the terms "abstract, or general, or complex term," instead of "abstract, general, or complex idea." To which may be added, that we may, with still more propriety, use the terms, "a collection of ideas," instead of a "complex idea;" for the same reason that seven houses is a collection of houses, and not a complex house. But I believe more contradiction is to be found in any writer upon this subject than upon any other.

I will merely add, that the doctrine of abstract and general ideas was a subject of warm dispute several centuries ago, and three parties were formed upon it. The Realists held, that there were abstract and general essences really existing, as well as abstract and general ideas. The Conceptualists maintained the existence of these abstract and general ideas, but discarded their archetypes: and the Nominalists rejected both. I need not say, that among the Nominalists is, Sir, your's, &c.

Wolverhampton, ABELARD.
July 5, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your Correspondent Piscator, (vol. xix. p. 536), I beg leave to inform him, that every navigable river, so far as it ebbs and flows, is considered as a branch of the sea, belonging to the Crown; and the right of fishing therein is, *primâ facie*, common to all the King's subjects.—There may, however, be a private right, which destroys the general right. Thus, if the lord of the manor have a *free-fishery* (which is an exclusive right of fishing in a navigable river or arm of the sea) or a *several-fishery* in the river Dart, by prescription or grant from the Crown, he may maintain trespass for taking the fish, even if done without trespass on the adjoining land; for he has a property in them before they are caught: and I take it for granted, from Piscator's statement, that he has one of these rights. But the franchise of free-fishery ought now to be at least as old as the reign of Henry II. for the charters of King John and Henry III. avoid all such grants from the beginning of the reign of Richard I.

A *several-fishery* does not indeed necessarily imply exclusive right; it is sufficient that no person shall have a co-extensive right. But neither the subject's general right, nor a custom for persons of so vague and uncertain a description as "lovers of angling," can justify fishing in it against the consent of the owner: It must be a right reserved out of the original grant. I presume, from Piscator's statement, that he is not entitled to, nor does he claim, *common of piscary*. And it seems to me, that the practice of angling in the river Dart has hitherto been permitted as an indulgence, rather than as a right of taking fish; the exercise of which, in the manner asked by Piscator, could not fail to be of real injury to the owner of the fishery. I am, &c.

July 5, 1805. P. H. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. II. (*Continued from p.* 20 *of last Number.*)

6. DESERT. From the Latin *serere*, to sow, to plant, to till, comes the the participle *desertus*, unsown, unplanted, untilled, cultivated no longer. To desert, then, is to leave off cultivating; and as there is something of idleness and improvidence in ceasing to render the soil productive, ideas of disapprobation accompany this word in all its metaphorical applications. He who leaves off cultivating a farm, usually removes from it; hence the idea of removal, and of blameworthy removal, has become attached to the term: not always, however; for the author of the "Decay of Piety" writes: "They are the same deserters, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemies."

7. To

7. *To quit*, or *to acquit* (for the word occurs in both forms at early periods of the language), meant originally to discharge from a debt; and in its shape *to acquit*, it has had the same metaphorical fortunes as the verb *to absolve*, which also at first meant to pay off, and from one has been extended to many forms of moral and judicial release. He who takes a discharge for a debt repaid, does it to quiet his mind, to secure himself in an easy manner against the trouble and risk of repeated application. It is natural, therefore, that *quietare*, *quietanza* (whence the Italian *quitare*, *quitanza*, seem to be contracted), should have eventually signified to give a formal release.—From Italy the words came to France and to England: but the French have adopted in their language a cant use of the word, and employ it when no release is in question. *Il a quitté son pais*, does not mean, 'he has released his country from its debt to him,' but merely, 'he has left his country.' The metaphor probably began in the courts of justice. 'Quit the premises' might at first signify 'release the premises from those legal privileges and obligations which attach to residence,' and afterwards merely signify, 'remove from the premises.' This technical use of the word is not unknown to our language: thus Shakespeare:

Their father,
Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow,
That he quit being.

Indeed it is a very familiar form of speech in this country to say, 'he quitted his post;' 'he quitted the turnpike road on Hounslow Heath.' Whether those can be acquitted of impropriety, who do not quit this unaccountable idiom, must be left to a jury of grammarians: it is a Gallicism of long standing.

8. *To cede*, although omitted in Johnson's Dictionary, is in common use. 'By the treaty of peace in 1763, the French ceded Canada to Great Britain.' 'Of a lawsuit the cost is certain, the event doubtful; you will do better to cede than to proceed.' This word originally meant merely to go, to give place. '*Ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet.*' It is therefore not accompanied, like *to give up*, with any accessory ideas of humiliation.—'*Cedamus Phœbo.*' '*Un grand cœur cede un trone, & le cede avec gloire.*'

9. The Latin *signare* means to affix a mark, a seal, a signature: *resignare* is to annex another seal, therefore to open; to annex another signature, therefore to assign over, to transfer, and to cancel. In this last sense it approaches the signification of the English verb *to resign*. Horace has already, "*Si celeres quatit Fortuna pennas, resigno quæ dedit.*" In the courts of ecclesiastical law it has always been customary to call the abdication of a benefice a resignation. The constitution of Pius V. of the year 1568, forbids all bishops to accept any resignation accompanied with an indication of the successor. Whatever was the secret motive which induced an ecclesiastic to resign his benefice, he was likely to make the surrender in all cases with apparent complacence, equanimity, and voluntarity. It was very natural, especially for the pulpit, to compare the privations of adversity with the resignation of a temporal benefice, and thus to prepare that cant use of the word, of which there are already traces in French books of devotion. '*J'attends, avec une extreme resignation à ses volontés, la grace de ma liberté.*

'We'll be resign'd when ills betide,
'Patient when favours are denied.'

'There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery, that very few will recover themselves out of it.'

The first and properest use of *to resign* is for to sign again:

'A monarch signs and resigns his name so often, that it is an object to reduce it to Chinese conciseness: why not say emperor A, emperor Na, and king Ge?'

The second sense is analogous to that of our English word to indorse, and is 'to transfer by a second signature;' 'to sign again in favour of another;' 'to make over.'

I'll to the king and signify to him
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge.
Desirous to resign and render back
All I receiv'd.

Both these forms of employing the term *to resign* are justified by the Latin use of the word: but the third sense in which it has been made to signify 'to submit with equanimity,' is a poetical and technical sense of the word, which smells of the conventicle, or rather of the mass-house, and is not likely to endure.

10. The Latin *negligere* is a privative of *legere*, to pick, cull, choose, or seek; so that it closely resembles in etymological growth the English verb 'to forsake.' But as the one means primarily 'not to select,' and the other 'not to visit,' the one

one inattention implies contempt, and the other only indifference.

Refcue my poor remains from vile neglect.

11. The Latin *linquere* anfwers the Englifh verb *to leave*: the fyllable *re* is in this compound infignificant: fo that *to relinquifh* may beft be conftrued by 'to leave behind.' The fenfible idea expreffed by the parent fubftantive whence this verb is derived, being unknown, one cannot confidently decide on the propriety of its habitual employment. It is ufed for 'to quit reluctantly,' 'to cede with regret,' 'to forfake unwillingly.' The acceffory idea of difinclination accompanies the Englifh ufe of the word, but not always the Latin ufe of it: the purity of thofe idiomatic phrafes in which it occurs may therefore be fufpected: and the word itfelf is in fome danger of being relinquifhed for unintelligibility. I fufpect *lingua* to be the root of the verb *linquere*; and that it originally meant 'to leave off tafting.'* 'That child was eafily weaned: it relinquifhed the breaft without fractioufnefs.' 'We relinquifh wine during ficknefs, when we need it moft.

12. From the Latin *reddere*, to give again, comes the French *rendre*, to reftore; and from the French reciprocal verb *fe rendre* (*fe dedere, fe tradere*) may be deduced, in its military fenfe at leaft, the Englifh verb 'to furrender.'

'Toulon furrendered to the invader.'—'The mighty Archimedes, too, furrenders now.'

The 'furrender' of the lawyers is derived from *furfum redditio*, a giving up again, or rendering back. 'Copyhold eftates are furrendered by the tenant into the hands of the lord for fuch purpofes as in the furrender are expreffed.'

'Surrender' is the authentic term to 'releafe.' A releafe operates by the greater eftate's defcending upon the lefs; a furrender is the falling of a lefs eftate into a greater: the furrenderer muft be in poffeffion, and the furrenderee muft have a higher eftate in which the eftate furrendered may merge.

'A bankrupt muft furrender himfelf perfonally to the Commiffioners, which furrender protects him from arreft, till his final examination is paft.'

There are traces of an intermediate French verb *furrendre*.

The following expreffions, although conform to ufage, thwart diametrically the definitions of Dr. Trufler:

'The righteous abandon the acquaintance of the depraved.—We leave London to-morrow.—I am compelled to forfake my old walk; for the foot-path is put by.—This is the thing they require in us, the utter relinquifhment of all things popifh.—What is it that holds and keeps the orbs in fixed ftations and intervals, againft an inceffant and inherent tendency to defert them?—Sure John and I are more than quit.'

The following expreffions are alfo conform to ufage, and corroborate the foregoing definitions inferred from etymology:

'Thofe men are left, who love later hours than their companions; thofe are forfaken, who neglect to cultivate the arts of pleafing; thofe are given up, whom we defpair of reforming; and thofe abandoned, who perfevere in difgraceful conduct.—Efforts to fatisfy the morofe are gradually relinquifhed. The old-age of the childlefs is commonly deferted.'

'He is unwilling to refign the orchard, it yields fo well: but he muft yield to neceffity, and quit it at Michaelmas; unlefs he will pay for his whim, and fhould get the leafe ceded, or the fee fimple furrendered.'

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* TRAVELS *between the* TROPICS *of* MESSRS. HUMBOLDT *and* BONPLAND *in* 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804. *By* J. C. DELAMETHERIE. (*Concluded from page 17 of our laft Number.*)

DURING his refidence at Quito, M. Humboldt received a letter from the French National Inftitute, informing him that Captain Baudin had fet out for New Holland, purfuing an eafterly courfe by the Cape of Good Hope. He found it neceffary, therefore, to give up all idea of joining him, though our travellers had entertained this hope for thirteen months, by which means they loft the advantage of an eafy paffage from the Havannah to Mexico and the Philippines. It had made them travel by fea and by land more than a thoufand leagues to the fouth, expofed to every extreme of temperature, from fummits covered with perpetual fnow to the bottom

* Our verb *to lack* has an analogous origin: it is etymologically connected with *to lick*, and with the German *lechzen*, to fmack the tongue from thirft. 'The lions do lack, and fuffer hunger.'

bottom of those profound ravines where the thermometer stands night and day between 25° and 31° of Reaumur. But, accustomed to disappointments of every kind, they readily consoled themselves on account of their fate. They were once more sensible that man must depend only on what can be produced by his own energy; and Baudin's voyage, or rather the false intelligence of the direction he had taken, made them traverse immense countries towards which no naturalist perhaps would otherwise have turned his researches. M. Humboldt being then resolved to pursue his own expedition, proceeded from Quito towards the river Amazon and Lima, with a view of making the important observation of the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk.

Our travellers first visited the ruins of Lactacunga, Hambato, and Riobamba, a district convulsed by the dreadful earthquake of the year 1797. They passed through the snows of Assonay to Cuenca, and thence with great difficulty, on account of the carriage of their instruments and packages of plants, by the Paramo of Saraguro to Loxa. It was here, in the forests of Gonzanama and Malacates, that they studied the valuable tree which first made known to man the febrifuge qualities of cinchona. The extent of the territory which their travels embraced, gave them an advantage never before enjoyed by any botanist, namely, that of comparing the different kinds of cinchona of Santa Fé, Popayan, Cuenca, Loxa, and Jaen, with the *cuspa* and *cuspare* of Cumana and Rio Carony, the latter of which, named improperly *Cortex angusturæ,* appears to belong to a new genus of the *pentandria monogynia,* with alternate leaves.

From Loxa they entered Peru by Ayavaca and Gouncabamba, traversing the high summit of the Andes, to proceed to the river Amazon. They had to pass thirty-five times in the course of two days the river Chamaya, sometimes on a raft, and sometimes by fording. They saw the superb remains of the causeway of Ynga, which may be compared to the most beautiful causeways in France and Spain, and which proceeds on the porphyritic ridge of the Andes, from Cusco to Assonay, and is furnished with *cambo* (inns) and public fountains. They then embarked on a raft of *ochroma*, at the small Indian village of Chamaya, and descended by the river of the same name, to that of the Amazons, determining by the culmination of several stars, and by the difference of time, the astronomical position of that confluence.

La Condamine, when he returned from Quito to Para and to France, embarked on the river Amazon only below Quebrada de Chucunga; he therefore observed the longitude only at the mouth of the Rio Napo. M. Humboldt endeavoured to supply this deficiency in the beautiful chart of the French astronomer, navigating the river Amazon as far as the cataracts of Rentema, and forming at Tomependa, the capital of the province of Jaen de Bracamorros, a detailed plan of that unknown part of the Upper Maranon, both from his own observations and the information obtained from Indian travellers. M. Bonpland, in the mean time, made an interesting excursion to the forests around the town of Jaen, where he discovered new species of cinchona; and after greatly suffering from the scorching heat of these solitary districts, and admiring a vegetation rich in new species of *Jacquinia, Godoya, Porteria, Bougainvillea, Colletia,* and *Pisonia,* our three travellers crossed for the fifth time the cordillera of the Andes by Montan, in order to return to Peru.

They fixed the point where Borda's compass indicated the zero of the magnetic inclination, though at seven degrees of south latitude. They examined the mines of Hualguayoc, where native silver is found in large masses at the height of 2000 toises above the level of the sea, in mines, some metalliferous veins of which contain petrified shells, and which, with those of Huontajayo, are at present the richest of Peru. From Caxamarca, celebrated by its thermal waters, and by the ruins of the palace of Atahualpa, they descended to Truxillo, in the neighbourhood of which are found vestiges of the immense Peruvian city of Mansische, ornamented with pyramids, in one of which was discovered, in the eighteenth century, hammered gold to the value of more than 150,000l. sterling.

On this western declivity of the Andes our travellers enjoyed, for the first time, the striking view of the Pacific Ocean; and from that long and narrow valley, the inhabitants of which are unacquainted with rain or thunder, and where, under a happy climate, the most absolute power, and that most dangerous to man, theocracy itself, seems to imitate the beneficence of nature.

From Truxillo they followed the dry coasts of the South Sea, formerly watered and

and rendered fertile by the canals of the Ynga; nothing of which remains but melancholy ruins. When they arrived, by Santa and Guarmey, at Lima, they remained some months in that interesting capital of Peru, the inhabitants of which are distinguished by the vivacity of their genius and the liberality of their sentiments. M. Humboldt had the happiness of observing, in a pretty complete manner, at the port of Callao at Lima, the end of the transit of Mercury: a circumstance the more fortunate, as the thick fog which prevails at that season often prevents the sun's disk from being seen for twenty days. He was astonished to find in Peru, at so immense a distance from Europe, the newest literary productions in chemistry, mathematics, and physiology; and he admired the great intellectual activity of a people whom the Europeans accuse of indolence and luxury.

In the month of January 1803, our travellers embarked in the King's corvette La Castora for Guyaquil; a passage which is performed, by the help of the winds and currents, in three or four days, whereas the return from Guyaquil requires as many months. In the former port, situated on the banks of an immense river, the vegetation of which in palms, *plumeria tabernæmontana*, and *scitamineæ*, is majestic beyond all description. They heard growling every moment the volcano of Catopaxi, which made a dreadful explosion on the 6th of January 1803.

They immediately set out that they might have a nearer view of its ravages, and to visit it a second time; but the unexpected news of the sudden departure of the Atlanta frigate, and the fear of not finding another opportunity for several months, obliged them to return, after being tormented for seven days by the mosquitoes of Babaoyo and Ugibar.

They had a favourable navigation of thirty days on the Pacific Ocean to Acapulco, the western port of the kingdom of New Spain, celebrated by the beauty of its bason, which appears to have been cut out in the granite rocks by the violence of earthquakes; celebrated also by the wretchedness of its inhabitants, who see there millions of piastres embarked for the Philippines and China; and unfortunately celebrated by a climate as scorching as mortal.

M. Humboldt intended at first to stay only a few months in Mexico, and to hasten his return to Europe; his travels had already been too long; the instruments, and particularly the time-keepers, began to be gradually deranged; and all the efforts he had made to get new ones had proved fruitless. Besides, the progress of the sciences in Europe is so rapid, that in travels of more than four years a traveller may see certain phenomena under points of view which are no longer interesting when his labours are presented to the public.

M. Humboldt flattered himself with the hope of being in England in the months of August or September 1803; but the attraction of a country so beautiful and so variegated as the kingdom of New Spain, the great hospitality of its inhabitants, and the dread of the yellow-fever at Vera Cruz, which cuts off almost all those who between the months of June and October come down from the mountains, induced him to defer his departure till the middle of winter. After having occupied his attention with plants, the state of the air, the hourly variations of the barometer, the phenomena of the magnet, and, in particular, the longitude of Acapulco, a port in which two able astronomers, Messrs. Espinosa and Galeano, had before made observations, our travellers set out for Mexico. They ascended gradually from the scorching valleys of Mescala and Papagayo, where the thermometer in the shade stood at 32° of Reaumur, and where they passed the river on the fruit of the *crescentia pinnata*, bound together by ropes of agave, to the high table-lands of Chilpantzingo, Tehuilotepec, and Tasco.

At these heights of six or seven hundred toises above the level of the sea, in consequence of the mildness and coolness of the climate, the oak, cypress, fir, and fern, begin to be seen, together with the kinds of grain cultivated in Europe.

Having spent some time in the mines of Tasco, the oldest and formerly the richest in the kingdom, and having studied the nature of those silvery veins which pass from the hard calcareous rock to micaceous schist, and inclose foliaceous gypsum, they ascended, by Cuernaraca and the cold regions of Guchilaqua, to the capital of Mexico. This city, which has 150,000 inhabitants, and stands on the site of the old Tenochtitlan, between the lakes of Tezcuco and Xochimilo, which have decreased in size since the Spaniards, to lessen the danger of inundations, have opened the mountains of Sincoc, is intersected by broad straight streets. It stands in sight of two snowy mountains, one of which is named Popocatepec; and of a volcano still burning; and, at the height of 1160 toises, enjoys a temperate and agreeable

agreeable climate: it is surrounded by canals, walks bordered with trees, a multitude of Indian hamlets, and without doubt may be compared to the finest cities of Europe. It is distinguished also by its large scientific establishments, which may vie with several of the old continent, and to which there are none similar in the new.

The botanical garden, directed by that excellent botanist M. Cervantes; the expedition of M. Sesse, who is accompanied by able draftsmen, and whose object is to acquire a knowledge of the plants of Mexico; the School of Mines, established by the liberality of the corps of miners and by the creative genius of M. d'Elhuyar; and the Academy of Painting, Engraving, and Sculpture; all tend to diffuse taste and knowledge in a country, the riches of which seem to oppose intellectual culture.

With instruments taken from the excellent collection of the School of Mines, M. Humboldt determined the longitude of Mexico, in which there was an error of nearly two degrees, as has been confirmed by corresponding observations of the satellites made at the Havannah.

After a stay of some months in that capital, our travellers visited the celebrated mines of Moran and Real-del-Monte, where the vein of La Biscayna has given millions of piastres to the Counts De Regla; they examined the obsidian stones of Oyamel, which form strata in the pearlstone and porphyry, and served as knives to the ancient Mexicans. The whole of this country, filled with basaltes, amygdaloids, and calcareous and secondary formations, from the large cavern of Danto, traversed by a river to the porphyritic rocks of Actopan, presents phenomena interesting to the geologist, which have been already examined by M. del Rio, the pupil of Werner, and one of the most learned mineralogists of the present day.

On their return from their excursion to Moran in July 1803, they undertook another to the northern part of the kingdom. At first they directed their researches to Huehuetoca, where, at the expence of six millions of piastres, an aperture has been formed in the mountain of Sincoc to drain off the waters from the valley of Mexico to the river Montezuma. They then passed Queretaro, by Salamanca and the fertile plains of Yrapuato, to Guanaxuato, a town which contains 50,000 inhabitants: it is situated in a narrow defile, and celebrated by its mines, which are of far greater consequence than those of Potosi.

The mine of Count de Valenciana, which has given birth to a considerable town on a hill which thirty years ago scarcely afforded pasture to goats, is already 1840 feet in perpendicular depth. It is the deepest and richest in the world; the annual profit of the proprietors having never been less than three millions of livres, and it sometimes amounts to five or six.

After two months employed in measurements and geological researches, and after having examined the thermal waters of Comagillas, the temperature of which is 11° of Reaumur higher than those of the Philippine islands, which Sonnerat considers as the hottest in the word, our travellers proceeded through the valley of St. Jago, where they thought they saw in several lakes at the summits of the basaltic mountains so many craters of burnt-out volcanoes, to Valladolid, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Michoacan.—They thence descended, notwithstanding the continual autumnal rains, by Patzquaro, situated on the margin of a very extensive lake towards the coast of the Pacific Ocean, to the plains of Jorullo, where, in the course of one night in 1759, during one of the greatest convulsions which the globe ever experienced, there issued from the earth a volcano 1494 feet in height, surrounded by more than 2000 mouths still emitting smoke. They descended into the burning crater of the great volcano to the perpendicular depth of 258 feet, jumping over fissures which exhaled flaming sulphurated hydrogen gas. After great danger, arising from the brittleness of the basaltic and sienitic lava, they reached nearly the bottom of the crater, and analysed the air in it, which was found to be surcharged in an extraordinary manner with carbonic acid.

From the kingdom of Michoacan, one of the most agreeable and most fertile countries in the Indies, they returned to Mexico by the high table-land of Tolucca, in which they measured the snowy mountain of the same name, ascending to its highest summit, the peak of Fraile, which rises 2364 toises above the level of the sea. They visited also at Tolucca the famous hand-tree, the *cheiranthostæmon* of M. Cervantes, a genus which presents a phenomenon almost unique—that of there being only one individual of it, which has existed since the remotest antiquity.

On their return to the capital of Mexico, they remained there several months to arrange

range their herbals, abundant in grami-neous plants, and their geological collections; to calculate their barometric and trigonometrical measurements performed in the course of that year; and in particular to make fair drawings of the geological Atlas, which M. Humboldt proposes to publish.

Their return furnished them also with an opportunity of assisting at the erection of the colossal equestrian statue of the King, which one artist, M. Tolsa, overcoming difficulties of which a proper idea cannot be formed in Europe, modelled, cast, and erected on a very high pedestal: it is wrought in the simplest style, and would be an ornament in the finest capitals in Europe.

In January 1804 our travellers left Mexico to explore the eastern declivity of the cordillera of New Spain: they measured geometrically the two volcanoes of Puebla, Popocatepec, and Itzaccihuatl.—According to a fabulous tradition, Diego Ordaz entered the inaccessible crater of the former, suspended by ropes, in order to collect sulphur, which may be found every where in the plains.

M. Humboldt discovered that the volcano of Popocatepec, on which M. Sonnenschmidt, a zealous mineralogist, had the courage to ascend 2557 toises, is higher than the peak of Orizaba, which has hitherto been considered the highest colossus of the country of Anahuac. He measured also the great pyramid of Cholula, a mysterious work constructed of unbaked brick by the Tultequas, and from the summit of which there is a most beautiful view over the snowy summits and smiling plains of Tlaxcala.

After these researches they descended by Perote to Xalapa, a town situated at the height of 674 toises above the level of the sea, at a mean height at which the inhabitants enjoy the fruits of all climates, and a temperature equally mild and beneficial to the health of man. It was here that, by the kindness of Mr. Thomas Murphy, a respectable individual, who to a large fortune adds a taste for the sciences, our travellers found every facility imaginable for performing their operations in the neighbouring mountains.

The level of the horrid road which leads from Xalapa to Perote, through almost impenetrable forests of oaks and firs, and which has begun to be converted into a magnificent causeway, was three times taken with the barometer. M. Humboldt, notwithstanding the quantity of snow which had fallen the evening before, ascended to the summit of the famous Cofre, which is 162 toises higher than the Peak of Teneriffe, and fixed its position by direct observations. He measured also trigonometrically the Peak of Orizava, which the Indians call Sitlalteptl, because the luminous exhalations of its crater resemble at a distance a falling star, and respecting the longitude of which M. Ferrer published very exact observations.

After an interesting residence in these countries, where, under the shade of the *liquidambar* and *amyris*, are found growing the *epidendrum vanilla* and *convolvulus jalappa*, two productions equally valuable for exportation, our travellers descended towards the coast of Vera Cruz, situated between hills of shifting sand, the reverberation of which causes a suffocating heat; but happily escaped the yellow-fever, which prevailed there at that time.

They proceeded in a Spanish frigate to the Havannah to get the collections and herbals left there in 1800, and, after a stay of two months, embarked for the United States: but they were exposed to great danger in the channel of the Bahamas from a hurricane which lasted seven days.

After a passage of thirty-two days they arrived at Philadelphia; remained in that city and in Washington two months; and returned to Europe in August 1804, by the way of Bourdeaux, with a great number of drawings, thirty-five boxes of collections, and 6000 species of plants.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION *of* MSS. *relative to* ENGLISH HISTORY *contained in the* NATIONAL LIBRARY *at* PARIS, *formerly* BIBLIOTHEQUE *du* ROI. (*Continued from vol.* xviii. *p.* 298.)

Further PROCEEDINGS *against* JOAN *of* ARC.—PART III.

THIS third part is divided into two articles: the first contains the proceedings from the day on which they began to make the monitions; and the second from that time up to the abjuration of the accused.

Art. 1.—It must not be forgotten that the twelve articles to which the whole process had been reduced, had neither been compressed nor approved by all those who had sate as assessors up to this day, but merely by a small number of them; and that the schedule which they transmitted for the opinions of the profession, as well as the choice of those who were consulted, had been the work of two judges only

only, the Biſhop and the Inquiſitor. The number of thoſe who were adviſed with, in order to have the opinions of the learned men, was very conſiderable, fifty-eight being entered, beſides the Chapter of Rouen and the Univerſity of Paris.

Almoſt all gave opinions unfavourable to Joan, not upon the acts of the proceſs themſelves, but upon the twelve articles of accuſation.

On the 12th of April fixteen doctors and ſix licentiates or batchelors in divinity, who were of the number of aſſeſſors, having met in the chapel of the Archbiſhop of Rouen, and deliberated with each other, reſolved, upon the twelve articles only, that the apparitions and revelations declared by Joan neither came from God nor angels nor from ſaints, but that they were lies, or the works of ſome evil ſpirit: that they were not accompanied by ſigns ſufficient to make them credited; that they were filled with things improbable, that the accuſed had believed in them too haſtily, and that they remarked in them divinations, ſuperſtitions, acts ſcandalous and irreligious, fooliſh and preſumptuous diſcourſes, blaſphemy againſt God and the ſaints, things contrary to the precept of love for one's neighbour, a ſpecies of idolatry ſchiſmatic with relation to the unity and authority of the church, and ſuſpicious of error in the Chriſtian faith when ſhe declared believing in them as apparitions: and, in fine, that it was blaſphemy to aſcribe to God an order to wear the dreſs ſhe wore, an order upon the ſtrength of which ſhe preferred not receiving the communion at Eaſter to reaſſuming the habits of her ſex.

Many other perſons were conſulted, as, ſome of members of the faculty of law; abbés, and other religious perſons; the canons of the Church of Rouen and other churches; and two biſhops, who gave their opinions ſeparately, but to the ſame purport. They are tranſcribed at length in the MSS.; but ſome remarks upon ſuch of them as were not ſo deciſive as the others may ſuffice.

1. Jean Baſſet, licentiate in canon-law, and official of Rouen, after having ſaid that the alleged revelations ought not to be believed, becauſe they were not authorized by any miracle, nor by any text of the Holy Scriptures, adds, that the accuſed was culpable if they did not proceed from God, as he preſumes, as well in reſpect to her dreſs as her refuſing to ſubmit herſelf to the church-militant; but that it would be otherwiſe if the revelations did really proceed from God.

2. Eleven advocates of Rouen, ſome of whom were licentiates in the canon and others in the civil-law, decided, that Joan ought to be excommunicated on account of her dreſs, if ſhe did not ſubmit after monition; at leaſt if ſhe had no order from God to act ſo, which it is not to be preſumed that ſhe had, as the abſence of miracles, and teſtimonies drawn from the Holy Scriptures, do not permit it to be believed; and that ſhe had violated the article of the faith of the ſymbol, *unam ſanctam*, in refuſing to ſubmit herſelf to the Church; at leaſt, they add, in caſe theſe revelations did not proceed from God, which is not to be preſumed.

Three batchelors in theology reſiding at Rouen, who, it would appear, had diſſented from the opinions of the twenty-two members of that faculty aſſembled in the archiepiſcopal chapel, gave their joint opinions, that if the revelations of the accuſed were lies, or the work of the devil, that the greater part of the propoſitions on which they were conſulted were ſuſpicious againſt the faith and contrary to good manners; but that if they really came from God, which did not appear to them certain (*quod tamen nobis non conſtat*), it would not be proper for them to put an evil interpretation upon them.

4. Two abbés were of opinion, that the whole proceſs, and not the twelve articles only, ſhould be tranſmitted to the Univerſity of Paris to obtain its opinion on ſo difficult an affair, and that in the mean time the accuſed ſhould be publicly admoniſhed to avoid the dangers to which ſhe was expoſed, and that if ſhe then perſevered in her error, that ſhe ſhould be declared ſuſpicious in faith, which is much leſs than the judgment of hereſy.

5. Raoul Salvage, batchelor in theology, after a long diſcuſſion upon each of the twelve articles, in which he is againſt Joan, concludes, that, with regard to the frailty of her ſex, the twelve propoſitions ſhould be repeated to her, of which he ſeems to think that ſhe was informed, but of which, in fact, ſhe had no knowledge; that ſhe ſhould be warned to correct and not to preſume upon revelations; and that the twelve articles ſhould be laid before the Pope with the qualifications which they required.

Such were the opinions leaſt unfavourable to Joan; and even the greateſt part of thoſe who gave them did not perſevere in them to the end. And as they were in the number of aſſeſſors, it is probable that they were influenced by the votes of the two biſhops, the Chapter of the Church

Church of Rouen, and the University of Paris.

Of these two bishops, one, the Bishop of Coûtances, decided, that Joan was delivered up to the devil, because she had not the two qualities which St. Gregory requires, viz. virtue and humanity, which are irreconcileable with assertions contrary to the Catholic faith, and are consequently heretical; and even notwithstanding the accused should retract them, it would be still necessary to retain her in safe keeping.— This advice he addressed to the Bishop of Beauvais only, passing by in silence the Vice-Inquisitor.

The Bishop of Lisieux, on the contrary (the other prelate consulted), addressed his opinion to two judges, in which, after some hesitation, he says, that, seeing no extraordinary sanctity in the accused, which can lead to the presumption that God had transfused a spirit of prophecy into her, it ought to be concluded that her revelations do not come from God, nor saints male or female, of whom she spoke, but rather from a demon transformed into an angel of light, if they be not invented lies; and he decides, that if she should not submit to the church after a charitable monition, she ought to be judged schismatic, and vehemently suspected in faith:— which does not go so far as the charge of heresy.

The Chapter of Rouen proceeded yet further. At first they differed, and postponed their conclusion to the 4th of May 1431, in order to come to some definitive opinion after the University of Paris and the two faculties of divinity and law had given theirs, that they might determine with more certainty; but having heard of the opinions of a great number of doctors, prelates, and learned men, and above all the exhortation made on the 2d of May to the accused, which will be found in the sequel, the object of which was to induce Joan to submit to the decision of the Universal Church, the Pope, the Council General, prelates, and other learned persons chosen amongst those who had adopted the same side as herself, and after having heard of her pretended persevering refusal, the Chapter adopted the opinions of the twenty-two members of the faculty of divinity assembled in the archiepiscopal chapel of Rouen, and added, that, after the persevering obstinacy of the accused, she ought to be declared heretic.

With respect to the University of Paris, the two judges did not content themselves with sending the twelve articles of accusation to that celebrated body. The King of England added important proceedings, and every thing which could influence the determination of a body which had been already led into the affair in a manner which shewed pretty clearly its mode of thinking. He sent to Paris three persons, two of whom had been the most assiduous amongst the assessors at the sittings of the trial, viz. Jean Beaupière and Nicolas Midy, both doctors in divinity.— He gave them the necessary credentials on his part, which they presented to the University, as well as letters from the Bishop of Beauvais and the Vice-Inquisitor, with the twelve articles upon which they required professional advice.

The University assembled: the envoys of the King of England, whom they obeyed, as well as all Paris, as King of France, stated their mission; but instead of communicating the opinions already given, they presented an account of all that had been done in the trial, as they judged proper, but in a manner with which the University was satisfied; as, in a letter written in the 14th of May to the King of England, these expressions are used:—"It appears to us, that, with respect to this woman, a holy and just manner of proceeding has been pursued with much gravity, and with which every one must be content."

They add in this letter, that, "after many meetings, and great and grave deliberations considered and holden many times," they have given their opinion in the presence of the envoys of the King of England, who, being of the number of their members, assisted throughout; and they conclude by supplicating the King, "that this matter might be speedily and most diligently brought to justice; for in truth, that the length and protraction of the proceedings is perilous for the people, who have been much scandalized with regard to this woman." The University was even so persuaded of the goodness of its deliberations, that two letters were written, one to the Pope, and another to the College of Cardinals, entreating them to take part in the proceedings.

They wrote also a letter to the Bishop of Beauvais, in which they bestow great praise upon his vigilance and labours in this business, approve of all that he had then done, and inform him that the envoys of the King of England, who carried the result of their deliberations, would give him any further explanation he required.

The first meeting of the University was held on the 29th of April, in the house of the

the Bernardines at Paris. Jean de Troyes, the rector, had at first explained the object of the meeting: each faculty, and each division of the faculty of arts, then retired to the place where they used to deliberate in private upon matters of difficulty, and each of these private deliberations being reported to the whole body reassembled, it had been unanimously determined to charge the two faculties of divinity and law to draw up their opinions and the qualifications which the twelve articles required, after which they should be referred to the whole body of the University.

The second general meeting was held on the 14th of May following. The deans of the faculties of divinity and law there gave an account of the general meetings, and those of the commissaries held separately by each of the two faculties, and they presented to the University the result of the two deliberations which were read, and the decision come to at these two meetings was unanimously adopted, *ratas et gratas et etiam suas habebat.*

The substance of the deliberations of the two faculties is nearly the same.—That of theology gives the degrees of sentence applicable to each charge. The faculty of law characterizes the accused at once as guilty, and decides upon the fate of her person; but this last conclusion contains three things worthy of remark.

They consist, first, of two conditions or presuppositions.—1. That the opinion shall be of no avail, unless the accused had really said and obstinately maintained what is contained in the twelve charges: and the second is, whether she had done so with the use of her reason—*si dicta fœmina, compos sui, affirmat pertinaciter*: and although these two conditions were not formally expressed in the opinions of the faculty of divinity and the deliberations of the University, yet they ought to make part of it, for the whole body adopted the opinions of the faculty of law without any reserve.

It is impossible, in truth, to believe that Joan was not in possession of her reason; but the leap which she made from the top of the tower of Beaurevoir, dictated by despair; all that one reads in the interrogatories; the manner in which she defended herself when the questions were pressed; the variations of which it appears she was susceptible; the rigour of her confinement and chains; the inquietude with which she was necessarily tormented; and the embarrassment into which a trial of this nature must necessarily throw a young girl who had learnt nothing, led her from time to time to employ means to escape, which could but be hurtful to her, delivered her up to moments of cruel despair, such as those she experienced after her abjuration, to fits of obstinacy relative to the multitude of questions they heaped upon her, and which they renewed daily, and perhaps even to those flights of fancy of which a mind so susceptible as her's appeared to be capable.

A singular anxiety will be seen in the sequel to declare in a process made some days after her death, that she appeared to possess her reason in the moments which preceded it, and where it is pretended that she renounced the belief which she had hitherto given to her apparitions and revelations. Thus, in agreeing that she retained her senses, in the strictness of the term, it must be owned that she sometimes shewed great wildness, which may be applied to some fictions as may be seen with reference to the sign given to Charles VII. to determine him to grant her his confidence.

The last circumstance relative to the opinions of the faculty of law arises from the conclusion of its deliberation. It adds, that if the accused, after being publicly exhorted and admonished, refuses to return to the unity of the church, and to make suitable reparation, the competent judge ought to pass sentence. This avoids acknowledging the competency of those who chose to judge her, and even leaves some uncertainty as to their belief of their competency. Further the faculty adds, that the competent judge ought in that case to give her up to the secular judge, not intreating him to treat her with mildness according to the language of the Inquisition, which excludes a new judgment from the secular tribunals, but to receive a punishment proportioned to the quality of the fault.

It is necessary now to proceed to the twelve articles of accusation, adding such observations upon each as may serve to shew the unjust manner in which they were drawn up from the answers which Joan gave to the various interrogatories.

Article I.

A certain woman asserts and affirms, that, being of the age of thirteen years or thereabouts, she saw with her eyes the body of St. Michael, who came to comfort her; and sometimes also St. Gabriel, who

who appeared under a corporeal form; and at other times alſo a great multitude of angels; and that thenceforth the ſaints Catherine and Margaret ſhewed themſelves corporally to her; that ſhe ſaw them almoſt all days, and heard their voices; that ſometimes ſhe has embraced and kiſſed them, touching their bodies; that ſhe has ſeen the heads of angels, and of two ſaints, but that ſhe ſaw no other parts of their bodies or their garments.

That the two ſaints, Catherine and Margaret, have ſpoken to her ſometimes near a fountain ſituated near a great tree, commonly called the Tree of Fairies, which, it is ſaid, fairies frequent, and that perſons come there to recover their health, although it be entirely ſituated in a profane place, and that many times in this and other places ſhe has worſhipped and made reverences to the ſaints.

She ſays alſo, that theſe two female ſaints have appeared and ſhewn themſelves to her ſince this period with ſuperb and precious crowns, and have many times ſaid to her, that, by order of God, ſhe muſt go and find a certain ſecular prince, and promiſe him, that, by her aſſiſtance and labours, this Prince ſhould recover by force of arms a great temporal domain and great worldly honour, that is to ſay, the kingdom of France; that he ſhould gain a victory over his enemies, receive her into his ſervice, and ſhould give her arms with the army to execute her promiſes.—See further Art. 5.

She alſo adds, that theſe two females have approved, that, without the knowledge, and againſt the will, of her father and mother, ſhe ſhould leave, at ſeventeen years of age or thereabouts, her father's houſe, and being aſſociated with a multitude of ſoldiers, that ſhe ſhould paſs days and nights living with them, without ever having, or but rarely, a woman with her.

Theſe ſaints have alſo ſaid and commanded her many other things, for which ſhe ſaid that ſhe was ſent by the God of Heaven, and by the victorious Church of Saints who already enjoy happineſs.—See Articles 9 and 12.

Opinion of the Univerſity of Paris upon Art. I.

It decides that theſe apparitions and revelations are lying fictions, ſeductive and pernicious, or that they ſuperſtitiouſly proceed from evil and diabolical ſpirits, ſuch as Belial, Satan, and Belzebub.

Obſervations upon the Firſt Article.

It is not obſerved, at the commencement of this article, that the accuſed ſaid, that Saint Michael appeared to her as a real man, nor that the two female ſaints had hair. Nor is it obſerved that Joan, when interrogated about the tree of the fairies, only ſpoke of it as a popular ſtory, of which ſhe had no perſonal knowledge; that ſhe was ignorant whether the waters of the fountain had cured any one; that ſhe had never ſeen the fairies, and, from the anſwer to the interrogatory, it might be preſumed that ſhe only ſaw the two ſaints there once; but at all events ſhe never ſaid that ſhe worſhipped them in this place. She only ſaid, that in general ſhe gave them marks of reſpect when they appeared to her. She never ſaid that ſhe kiſſed them, but ſimply that ſhe embraced them. They ſuppreſs what ſhe ſaid about the two ſaints having aſſured her that the Captain Baudricourt ſhould take her to the King, and that ſhe ſhould cauſe the ſiege of Orleans to be raiſed, which in fact happened. They alſo ſuppreſs, that one of her uncles carried her three times to Captain Baudricourt at Vaucouleurs; that ſhe declared expreſsly that ſhe almoſt always had a woman with her, and when ſhe could not have one, that ſhe ſlept in her clothes and armour all night, which removes any idea of immodeſty.

The judges never ſought to diſcover whether Joan had been ſeduced by perſons who had led her by degrees to believe in theſe revelations, and to figure to herſelf theſe apparitions. The ſtories ſpread about the country as to the tree of fairies and the fountain, might have prepared and raiſed her imagination; and it is an important circumſtance ſuppreſſed in the charges, that a pretended propheteſs had announced at Chinon before ſhe came there, that a girl ſhould come from the Oak Wood (ſeen from her father's houſe) and do great things. Her father alſo told her that he had been warned in a dream that ſhe would go to the army; a circumſtance which might more and more perſuade her as to the truth of the apparitions. Her father and mother pardoning her after being taken to Vaucouleur without their knowledge, as well as the gifts which they received from Charles VII. are alſo ſuppreſſed. The circumſtances of the King's having placed her at the head of his troops, as well as the ſigns of her miſſion, alſo required particular reſearch.—(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to a Correſpondent in your Number for July (p. 540), who inquires concerning "Ogle's Gems," I beg leave to inform you, that the plates were engraved as far as one hundred ſubjects of gems, which, with the title-page, are numbered to one hundred and one, of which I have a copy now before me; but the letter-preſs includes only fifty ſubjects, making the firſt volume. No more was ever printed, and probably no more was ever written. The fact appears to be, that Du Boſc, for whom the work was compiled by Mr. Ogle, being an engraver, his part of the undertaking was executed; but the printing of the letter-preſs was attended with greater expences than the encouragement the work met with would juſtify. I am, &c.

AN OLD ENGRAVER.

July 20, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was natural that the doctrines of Berkeley ſhould find a champion in Mr. Lofft, who is, it ſeems, an idealiſt; but for what reaſon he ſhould now profeſs himſelf a Lockiſt, unleſs for the ſake of teaſing, the Inquirer is at a loſs to conjecture. His ambidexter hoſtility may fling objections from oppoſite quarters; but on this occaſion it is ſurely left-handed.

Mr. Lofft has begun with a philological cenſure (Monthly Mag. vol. xix. p. 553) on the compariſon of the adjective 'ſimple.' This word is derived from *ſine*, without, and *plexus*, folded; it means, therefore, 'foldleſs,' 'not folded.' To have more or fewer folds is an object of practicable compariſon. Where is the impropriety of writing,—'The coarſe garment of a philoſopher, when imitated in marble, forms a ſimpler coſtume than the tunic of an empreſs.'—'Water once paſſed for the ſimpleſt of elemental ſubſtances; it now paſſes for compound.'

If theſe inſtances do not ſatisfy, the word 'ſingle' can be ſubſtituted, and the queſtion put in another form:—'Are ideas of ſenſation ſingle, or are ideas of abſtraction ſingle?' Had the topic of inquiry been ſo worded, Mr. Lofft's objection againſt the compariſon of 'ſingle' would have appeared rational; but in this caſe, the Inquirer, who is not an inattentive writer, would hardly have been guilty of comparing the word. Although ſingleneſs has not, ſimplicity has, degrees: ſo has complexity, which is the antithetic word. Burnet conceived "that great machine of the world to have been once in a ſtate of greater ſimplicity;" and Locke, whoſe uſe of language Mr. Lofft pretends to approve, in the ſeventh chapter of the fourth book, intitled "Maxims," has twice compared the word 'ſimple' in one ſentence:—"But whether they come in view of the mind earlier or later, this is true of them, that they are all known by their native evidence, are wholly independent, receive no light, nor are capable of any proof one from another; much leſs the more particular from the more general, or the more ſimple from the more compounded: the more ſimple and leſs abſtract being the moſt familiar, and the eaſier and earlier apprehended."

Mr. Lofft next proceeds to ſay:—"An idea of a taſte, a bitter taſte, for inſtance, is as ſimple as that of a ſmell; an idea of ſound, or light, as either." Here he himſelf in fact compares the word ſimple,—"as ſimple as." He employs terms, which, according to his own account, are, in their ſtrict ſenſe, unintelligible.

To the Inquirer they do not appear unintelligible. But they imply miſtaking ideas of abſtraction for ideas of ſenſation: they aſcribe that ſimplicity which is true of ideas of abſtraction, to ideas of ſenſation.

A taſte is an idea of abſtraction.

To come at this ſimple idea, there muſt be an omiſſion of the ſweetneſs or ſourneſs, of the greaſineſs or aſtringency, of the fulſomeneſs or bitterneſs, which conſtituted an attribute of the primary idea of ſenſation. Senſation is converſant only with individuals; with the honey or vinegar, the oil or wine, the yolk or gall, which are applied to the palate. Specific taſtes, ſmells, ſounds, or colours, are indeed ideas of ſenſation, as oily, muſky, croaking, violet; but taſte, ſmell, ſound, hue, are themſelves ideas of abſtraction.

In this the Inquirer agrees entirely with Locke, whoſe language on this head is every where definite and unmiſtakeable. Take as one inſtance a paſſage in the ſecond book (c. i. § 4). "Theſe two, I ſay, viz. external material things, as the objects of ſenſation; and the operations of our own minds within, as the objects of reflection; are to me the only originals, from whence all our ideas take their beginning." It is plain, that, whatever is not an external material thing, is not, in Locke's opinion, an object of ſenſation, and conſequently that every idea

idea which is not correſpondent with any external material thing, is not an idea of ſenſation. The particular idea of bitter quinquina would be, according to Locke, an idea of ſenſation; but the general idea of bitterneſs, and the ſtill more general idea of taſte, are, in Locke's dialect, ideas of reflection. The primary impreſſions, which objects of ſenſe make while preſent, are by Locke called ideas of ſenſation, and by him ſuppoſed to be ſimple ideas. The ſecondary or teſtiary impreſſions, which are revived in the mind with more or leſs omiſſion during the abſence of thoſe objects of ſenſe from which they were in the firſt inſtance derived, are by Locke called ideas of reflection, and by him ſuppoſed to be complex ideas.—The poſition, or rather the obſervation, of the Inquirer, amounts merely to this, that the primary impreſſions are complex, and the revived impreſſions leſs ſo: Locke making that proceſs to be a ſyntheſis which the Inquirer maintains to be an analyſis.

But Mr. Lofft, when he talks of the idea of a taſte as a ſimple idea, evidently ſuppoſes, and ſuppoſes erroneouſly, that Locke would have claſſed it among ideas of ſenſation, and not among ideas of reflection. He is ſo accuſtomed to think in the train of the Berkleyan* ſchool, according to which, as according to the Inquirer, abſtract ideas are the only ſimple ideas, that he forgets his aſſumed part of a vindicator of Locke, and, without being aware of it, actually vindicates the Inquirer againſt Locke. "Although (ſays he) in a roſe or lily the ſenſations derived from one and the ſame ſubject be very numerous, and preſent themſelves to the mind together, they are not the leſs ſimple each in itſelf." This is exactly what the Inquirer maintains, that the impreſſions of ſenſation are numerous and complex; and that they are ſubſequently analyſed by ſucceſſive and ſeparate partial reminiſcences, and thus ſimplified. Each proceſs of abſtraction omits ſome portion of the compound idea of ſenſation: the higheſt degree of abſtraction conſiſts in ſimplifying to perfect ſingleneſs. On obſerving an external thing, its forms (ειδεα) reach the mind, as rays of light the priſm, mingled, and from many ſenſes at once. The notices received through the palate, through the ear, through the eye, are afterwards revived ſeparately, and conſidered apart; as the red, yellow, and blue rays, which were combined in a white light. The acidulation of the cider, the hiſſing of the cider, the ſparkling of the cider, act ſimultaneouſly on the ſenſe; to appreciate its racineſs, fermentation, or tranſparency, ſeparately, is an effort of abſtraction.

Mr. Lofft next undertakes a defence of the word 'reflection.' Be it obſerved, that there is a miſprint in the 17th line of the 2d column of page 219 (Monthly Mag. vol. xix.), where 'reviewing' has been put inſtead of 'reviving,' which renders leſs clear the objection of the Inquirer, who conceives that the word 'reflection' means a 'bending back,' or 'caſting back;' and that voluntary imitations, in which the forms (ειδεα) of external things are thrown back on the external world, are, ſtrictly ſpeaking, our only "acts of reflection." The word has been diverted by Locke, and others, from its original, etymological, and only unequivocal ſignification, to deſcribe arbitrarily ſome proceſs of mind, which the Inquirer knows not how to define, and therefore knows not how to talk about. But, according to Mr. Lofft, Locke has defined it in the following words:

"Reflection is explained to mean—the recollected perception of the ſenſations or operations of our own mind within us."

Mark the ſhameful impreciſion of this definition!

1. The perception of a ſenſation cannot be "recollected;" becauſe ſenſation implies the preſence, and recollection the abſence, of the object of perception.

2. The perception of ſenſations, and the perception of operations of mind, are tautologies; becauſe all ſenſations imply perception, and all operations of mind alſo imply perception.

3. The words "of our own mind" are governed by both ſubſtantives "ſenſations and operations;" thus mind is made to have ſenſations, which are attributes of body only.

4. In the combination "our own mind," the plural pronoun being united with the ſingular ſubſtantive, it is implied that one and the ſame mind may be common to more than one individual: a doctrine not inconſiſtent with the ſpiritual pantheiſm of Berkeley, but quite inconſiſtent with the material individuality of Locke.

5. The

* "So far I will not deny I can abſtract, if that may properly be called abſtraction which extends only to the conceiving ſeparately ſuch objects as it is poſſible may really exiſt or be actually perceived aſunder."—Berkeley's Principles of Human Knowledge, ſec. v. In the thirteenth ſection unity is admitted to be a ſimple idea and an abſtract idea.

5. The words "within us," if connected only with mind, are idle and superfluous. The mind is necessarily and always within us. But if, and this can alone account for their occurrence, they were intended as a modifier of the entire phrase, an adverb, as it were, to the whole sentence, our sensations are then placed within us, which is both false and absurd; sensation, by definition, implying contact with the external world.

Such is the unintelligible, the nonsensical jargon of this vaunted definition.—The Inquirer does not think so lowly of Locke as to believe him the author of it; nor is he convinced that this pretended quotation can at all be found in those editions of the "Essay concerning Human Understanding" which appeared during the author's life-time. The passage must be a wanton forgery (not of Mr. Lofft,—he is incapable of the disingenuous action!) of some lazy compositor, who used ready-set words, without caring for their cohesion or significance. They are at best worthy of an Alexandrian Platonist labouring to inculcate the contradictions of mysticism under the name of philosophy. Yet this thoughtless jumble of terms, this confused puddle of phrases, Mr. Lofft stoops to admire,—stoops lower still, to vindicate. Let him go into the church and preconize the Trinity, that would not be a viler occupation! It is soon after quoting this very definition of reflection that Mr. Lofft adds: "The term used by Locke is therefore at once the most complete and the most correct."

It cannot be necessary to continue commenting on such logic.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.—(*Continued from page* 24 *of our last Number.*)

NO. V.

Ἁ Βάρβιτος δὲ χορδαῖς
Ἔρωτα μοῦνον ἠχεῖ. ANAC.

Spirat adhuc amor,
Vivuntque commissi calores
Æoliæ fidibus puellæ. HOR.

IN the earliest ages of Greece, and with the first dawn of civilization, the adoration of the gods, and the praises of heroes, the imperfect lights which a rude and irregular survey had cast upon the works of nature, the simple and unsophisticated doctrines of a morality deduced from natural reason, or founded on experience (such as it was) of the importance of the social duties which were inculcated,—these were the only subjects of the Muse, and were sung to unenlightened barbarians by venerable men, who combined in themselves the characters and authorities of the priest, the poet, and the philosopher. Love, which so universally inspires the bards of later ages as to make us naturally inclined to imagine it the earliest as well as the most extensive field of imagination and poetry, was, nevertheless, at that period, nothing but an appetite or passion, unconnected with reason, and susceptible of none of the elevation of refinement or sentiment. We have no account of any poet who devoted his talents to this gentle and alluring theme earlier than the 8th century before Christ. It afterwards became appropriated to the lyre, and appears to have pervaded the highest and most celebrated of those compositions which were particularly adapted to that ancient species of music, and derived this name from that of the instrument itself.

The number nine, from that of the Muses, has always been held in particular veneration and esteem, and seems to be applied to subjects connected with poetry with some peculiar degree of aptness and propriety. Thus we have "nine earthly Muses" (of whom I shall give some account presently), and "nine lyrical poets" the diversity of whose talents appears to be not ill expressed in several little poems on the subject preserved in the "Anthologia." The following is by an uncertain author, but appeared to me the best adapted to translation.

Πίνδαρε, Μουσάων ἱερὸν στόμα.

Oh sacred voice of the Piërian choir,
Immortal Pindar! Oh enchanting air
Of sweet Bacchylides! Oh rapturous lyre,
Majestic graces of the Lesbian fair!

Muse of Anacreon, the gay, the young!
Stesichorus, thy full Homeric stream!
Soft elegies by Cea's poet sung!
Persuasive Ibycus, thy glowing theme!

Sword of Alcæus, that with tyrant's gore
Gloriously painted, lift'st thy point so high!
Ye tuneful nightingales that still deplore
Your Alcman, prince of amorous poesy!
Oh yet impart some breath of heavenly fire
To him who venerates the Grecian lyre!

The poet who is last noticed, was, as is here implied, the earliest on record who devoted his Muse to the service of love.—It may not be unamusing, nor from the purpose of this essay, to give some account of this first of amorous bards, and afterwards

afterwards to produce a few ſpecimens that may tend to give us an idea of the comparative merits of thoſe of the other poets whoſe names are mentioned, who moſt avowedly employed their talents on the ſame ſubject, and who are leaſt familiar to the ear of an Engliſh reader.

The age of Alcman has been fixed to the 27th Olympiad. The place of his birth has given occaſion to a diſpute among very ancient writers, into the particulars of which it is neither my province nor my inclination to enter at large; though I will beg leave to ſtate a few reaſons which would rather incline me to aſſign him, with Suidas and others, of Spartan origin, than to believe, with Crates, Paterculus, and Ælian, that he was a native of Sardis. In the firſt place, he uſed the native dialect of Sparta; which, though it may be ſaid he would probably have done as an adopted citizen, yet it receives ſome corroboration from a ſecond circumſtance, which is, that many of the works compoſed by him were in honour of Spartan heroes and tutelar deities, and celebrate or deſcribe places in the neighbourhood of Sparta; and we well know that the land of our birth is the firſt object of veneration to the genuine poetical ſpirit. A poem of his is mentioned by Pauſanias in praiſe of Caſtor and Pollux. He records in it all the circumſtances attending the nativity of thoſe heroes, which he places in the little iſland of Pephnos, on the Laconian coaſt; and that this was a well-known tradition among the inhabitants appears from a very remarkable ſuperſtition recorded to have prevailed among them concerning the ſacred images of the brothers which were kept upon that rock, and which, it was believed, no ſtorms nor tempeſts, nor daſhing of the waves which inceſſantly break over it, could ever ſhake from their foundations. In another poem (probably a Hymn to the Graces) he celebrated the temples of Phaenza and Cletæ, built to them on the banks of the little river Tiaſa, which was a tributary ſtream to the Eurotas, or (according to the popular doctrine of the day) the daughter of that river-deity.—It may be worth while to notice a ſingular coincidence remarked by Bayle, and which, in my opinion, adds weight to the arguments which tend to prove the Spartan birth of Alcman. Another Alcman has been conjured up, a native of Meſſene, to whom a faulty paſſage in Suidas appears to have given birth. But our poet is elſewhere ſaid to have been born at Meſſoa, which was the name of a ſuburb at Sparta. Of this ſecond perſonage Suidas ſays nothing; it is therefore very reaſonable to ſuppoſe that they were the ſame, and that Meſſene is only a falſe reading for Meſſoa.

Of the life of Alcman few memoirs have reached our days. Heraclides Ponticus informs us that he was in his youth a ſlave, and that his extraordinary genius procured him his freedom. His inſtruments were the cithara and the flute. He is reputed to have been the inventor of muſic for choral dances, and the firſt who excluded the heroic meaſure from lyric poems.

The Spartans were ſtrongly impreſſed with a ſenſe of the power of muſic to ſtimulate to heroic actions and the love of our country. The figure which Tyrtæus makes in their hiſtory is ſtrikingly honourable to the poetical character; but it is not a ſolitary inſtance. In one of the greateſt exigencies of the ſtate, the flute of Alcman was called in to animate the ſinking ſpirits of their warriors; and as the experiment was repeated, we may conclude that it anſwered expectation, though the particular circumſtances of the diſtreſs which occaſioned it, or of the victory which it procured, are unknown to us. But that which has rendered him moſt celebrated, is, that (as I have ſaid before) he was by the ancients conſidered as the father of amorous poetry; though the very few lines here and there interſperſed in the work of Athenæus, and which are the only veſtiges of his compoſitions, do not enable us to judge of their peculiar nature or merits.—He introduced the cuſtom, which long maintained itſelf among the Greeks, of chanting love-verſes at banquets and aſſemblies. The name of the beauty in whoſe honour he ſung, and who was herſelf a votary of the Muſes, is preſerved in a ſmall fragment of his works; and his love for her is repreſented to have been of the pureſt and moſt honourable kind.—"Again (ſays the amorous poet) has the ſweet child of Venus entered my ſoul and gladdened all within me. Theſe lays a heavenly virgin has inſpired, Megaloſtrata with the golden hair."

Unfortunately this "noble flame" did not preſerve him from the influence of more ſenſual paſſion. To omit all further mention of his gallantries, and to finiſh this ſketch, I will only add, that he was immoderately addicted to the pleaſures of the table, as ſufficiently appears from the fragments of his writings.

The Spartans were not inſenſible to the merits

merits of the poet who had softened their unmusical tongue, and brought it to a standard of very superior elegance and melody. They erected a tomb for him near the temple of Helen in the suburb Sebrius, so called from the sepulchre of Sebrus the hero, one of the most honourable places in the city, from its neighbourhood to the grove of plane-trees in which the first of their games were celebrated. In the "Anthologia" we find him mentioned as "the poet of the Graces, the finger of hymeneals." In the epigrammatic style, the traveller is warned, when passing by his tomb, "not to judge of man by a stone; for that very monument, so mean and little, contains the bones of a most noble poet, the favourite of the Muses." "Two continents (says Antipater) contend for the honour of his birth. Many are the native lands of the poets." Yet in another epigram, which is one of those made on the statues in the Gymnasium and Hippodrome at Constantinople, Alcman is mentioned as one of the more ignoble poets, and his head the only one that is not crowned with ivy-buds. From the remoteness of the age of this poem from that in which he lived, it is probable that ignorance, and not malice, was the ground of this misrepresentation.

Simonides, the poet of Cea, the friend of Hipparchus and of Pausanias, and finally of Hiero king of Syracuse, at whose Court he died, is of a much later date, his birth being fixed to the 55th Olympiad. The universal voice of antiquity has taught us to connect his name with every thing that is tender and mournful;* but most of the existing specimens of his works are of too grave and moral a cast to merit precisely this title; and there are not wanting some of a satirical nature, which appear almost inconsistent with the character which is generally attributed to him. A very spirited translation in prose of his most celebrated poem of the latter description may be met with in the "Spectator;" and I have already, in the course of these essays, given specimens of his more serious compositions. One of a yet different stamp remains, which seems more amply to justify the praise of softness and melancholy assigned him by the ancient writers. The story of Danaë, on which it is founded, is too well known to need any description here.

* Mœstius Lacrymis Simonideïs, CATULL.

Ὅτε λάρνακι ἐν δαιδαλέᾳ ἄνεμος.

When the wind resounding high
Bluster'd from the northern sky,
When the waves in stronger tide
Dash'd against the vessel's side,
Her care-worn cheeks with tears bedew'd,
Her sleeping infant Danaë view'd,
And, trembling still with new alarms,
Around him cast a mother's arms.
"My child, what woes does Danaë weep!
But thy young limbs are wrapt in sleep.
In that poor nook all sad and dark,
While lightnings play around our bark,
Thy quiet bosom only knows
The heavy sigh of deep repose.
The howling wind, the raging sea,
No terror can excite in thee;
The angry surges wake no care
That burst above thy long deep hair;
But couldst thou feel what I deplore,
Then would I bid thee sleep the more.
"Sleep on, sweet boy! still be the deep!
(Oh could I lull my woes asleep!)
Jove, let thy mighty hand o'erthrow
The baffled malice of my foe;
And may this child, in future years,
Avenge his mother's wrongs and tears!"

How different is the character given us of the impetuous and enthusiastic Ibycus!* and how completely the only fragment which we possess of his writings corresponds with the impression which the universal voice of antiquity has made on our minds respecting him! How well is the vehemence and fire of his poetry represented to us in the few words by which Athenæus introduces him to our attention:—Καὶ ὁ Ῥηγῖνος δὲ Ἴβυκος βοᾷ καὶ κέκραγεν.

Ἦρι μὲν αἵτε Κυδώνιαι, &c.

What time soft zephyrs of the balmy May
First o'er the rich Cydonian gardens play,
(Immortal gardens, where the Cretan fair,
'Midst blooming bow'rs perpetual fragrance
share!)
With warmer hues the blushing apples glow,
Fill'd by the fruitful streams that round
them flow;
And new-born clusters swell with future wine
Beneath the shadowy foliage of the vine.
Alas! to me the vernal season brings
But added torture on his sunny wings;

* He was a native of Rhegium, and lived about 540 years before Christ. Several epigrams in the "Anthologia" allude to the peculiar circumstances attending the murder of this poet by banditti, and the discovery of his assassins by a flight of cranes. The story is well told by Ælian in his Var. Hist. —See also concerning Ibycus, Cic. Tusc. Disp. iv.

For

For Love, the earlieſt tyrant of my breaſt,
Impetuous raviſher of joy and reſt,
Burſts like a torrent from his mother's arms,
And fills my trembling ſoul with new alarms.
Like Boreas ruſhing from his Thracian plains,
Cloath'd in fierce lightnings and o'erwhelming rains,
So rages in my ſoul the madd'ning pow'r;
His parching fires my withering heart devour;
A burning phrenzy comes my ſenſes o'er;
Sweet peace is fled, and reaſon is no more.

The ſoft and eaſy ſtyle of Bacchylides* may be well contraſted with both the foregoing, by the following fragment of a Pæan, or ſacred hymn to Peace, the concluſion of which may entitle him to a compariſon with the amorous poets.

Τίκτει δέ τε θνατοῖσιν Εἰρήνη μεγάλα.

For thee, ſweet Peace, abundance glads the plains;
Thy ſmiles inſpire the bard to heavenly ſtrains.
On many an altar, at thy glad return,
Pure victims bleed, and holy odours burn,
And frolic youth their happy age apply
To graceful movements, ſports, and minſtrelſy.
Dark ſpiders weave their webs within the ſhield,
Ruſt eats the ſpear, the terror of the field,
And brazen trumpets now no more affright
The ſilent ſlumbers of ambroſial Night.
Inſpiring banquets gladden all the ways,
And youths and maidens ſing their roundelays.

(*To be continued.*)

* Bacchylides owed his birth to the iſland of Cos, and was nephew to Simonides. He lived about 500 years before Chriſt.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to requeſt the inſertion in your excellent Miſcellany of the following catalogue of the animals that were to be found in Norfolk about a century ago. It is drawn up from a manuſcript liſt made by Dr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Browne, of Norwich, the juſtly celebrated author of the "Treatiſe on Vulgar Errors." This liſt was communicated by him to Merret, who has inſerted a few of the names, but none of the remarks annexed to them, in his "Pinax Rerum Naturalium Britannicarum." The original is depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum. The animals, however, are arranged in no order, but appear to have been inſerted merely as they occurred to the recollection or obſervation of the writer. They are here reduced to the Linnæan claſſification; the names now in uſe are added, and the orthography and language are ſomewhat modernized. Such parts as were unintereſting, from their recording only well-known facts, are omitted. For theſe liberties it is neceſſary to make ſome apology; and I truſt it will be conſidered ſufficient for me to ſay, that, although the original would be conſidered as highly valuable by a naturaliſt, yet ſuch is its confuſion, from the old names, from the total want of arrangement, and the rudeneſs of language (in memoranda written oftentimes apparently in great haſte), that, to the general reader, it would afford but a very ſmall ſhare either of information or intereſt. Such of the animals as I have not been able to aſcertain, are inſerted by themſelves at the end of the claſs to which they belong. To ſome of the articles I have added a few ſhort obſervations, where explanation or additional remarks appeared to me to be neceſſary. It is ſomewhat ſingular, that, out of all the known Britiſh quadrupeds, the ſeal and otter alone have place in the above catalogue. The badger, wild-cat, and deer (if the two laſt ſpecies were then known in Norfolk, and there can be little doubt but they were), with ſeveral others, had certainly as good a claim to notice as either of theſe. From the great number of birds whoſe names are inſerted, it is to be preſumed that the feathered tribes had occupied by far the greateſt part of the writer's time and attention. The fiſh, but particularly the ſmaller animals, as the zoophytes, teſtacea, and inſects, are very imperfect. Of the former there are frequently little more than either the names given to them by the old writers, or thoſe by which they were known to the Norfolk fiſhermen. Many of the common animals in all the claſſes are no doubt purpoſely omitted.

I truſt that it is needleſs for me to ſtate to you the utility of publiſhing county-liſts of animals, with remarks of original obſervers, where thoſe remarks are pertinent or uſeful? By ſuch means very eſſential ſervices may be rendered towards completing the natural hiſtory of our country, which at preſent is but very imperfectly known. I am, Sir, &c.

X. P. S.

MAMMALIA.

MAMMALIA.

THE COMMON SEAL.

"The *Vitulus Marinus*, sea-calf, or seal, is often taken sleeping on the shore, in the Norwich river, near Surlingham. If these animals can be brought to feed, they may be kept for many months in ponds. The bladder, the ensiform cartilage, the figure of the throttle, the clustered and racemous form of the kidnies, and the flat and compressed heart, are remarkable parts in the seal. In the stomachs of all that I opened I found many worms."

Observations.—Seals are by no means so common on any of the southern shores of this kingdom as they were at the time that Sir Thomas Browne wrote his account; and of late years very few indeed have been seen on the coasts of Norfolk. As to the assertion that they may be kept in ponds, it is to be suspected that the writer meant in such ponds only into which salt-water is admitted. There can be no doubt that in fresh-water they would soon languish and die. The species of worms above-mentioned were most probably either *ascaris phocæ* or *tænia phocæ*, of Linnæus, perhaps both: if so, this is the only place in which they have been noted as English.

THE OTTER.

"Young otters are sometimes preyed upon by buzzards, having occasionally been found in the nests of these birds. By many persons they are accounted no bad dish. Otters may be rendered perfectly tame; and in some houses they have been known to serve the office of turnspits."

THE SPERMACETI-WHALE.

"A spermaceti-whale, of sixty-two feet in length, was taken near Wells. Another of the same kind, about twenty years before, was caught at Hunstanton; and not far from the latter place eight or nine were driven ashore. It is said that two of these had young ones after they were forsaken by the water."

THE PORPESSE.

"The tursio, or porpesse, is common."

"THE DOLPHIN, though more rare than the porpesse, is sometimes taken.—These two animals are confounded by many persons; but the dolphin has a more waved line along the skin, is sharper towards the tail, has its head longer, its nose more extended, (which makes good the figure of Rondeletius), and its flesh more red. The latter, when well cooked, is generally allowed to be a good dish, much superior to the flesh of a porpesse."

THE GRAMPUS.

"A grampus above sixteen feet long was caught at Yarmouth about the year 1694."

BIRDS.

With respect to the migration of birds, Sir Thomas Browne says, that "those which come in the spring come for the most part from the southward, and those in the autumn or winter from the northward. They are observed to come in great flocks with a north-east wind, and to depart with a south-west wind; and they do not appear in flocks of one kind, but of many kinds together, as woodcocks, fieldfares, thrushes, and small birds. These come and alight together, attended frequently by hawks or other birds of prey."

THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Sir Thomas Browne had not seen this bird in a wild state in Norfolk; but of other eagles he informs us there were several kinds.

THE SEA-EAGLE.

(*Falco Ossifragus of Linnæus?*)

"We have the halyætus or fenne-eagles, some of which measure three yards and a quarter in the extent of their wings. One of these being caught alive, grew so tame that it went about my court-yard, feeding on fish, red-herrings, flesh, or any kind of offal, without the least trouble."

THE OSPREY.

(*Falco Haliætus of Linnæus.*)

"There is also a lesser sort of eagle, called an osprey, which hovers about the fens, and will dip his claws into the water, and often take up a fish. For this purpose its feet are singularly constructed; and the better to secure its prey, each of the outer toes may on occasion be turned backwards. It is said to catch coots in the same manner."

THE KITE.

"There are some kites; but they are not in such quantity as Aldrovandus says are often to be seen hovering about the Thames near London. There are also the grey and bald-buzzards in great numbers, owing to the broad waters and warrens, which afford them more food than they can obtain in woodland countries."

Observation.—It is difficult to say what two birds are here meant by grey and bald-buzzard. The bald-buzzard of all the English writers is the osprey before noted.

THE MERLIN.

"This is called a hobby-bird, because it comes in either with or a little before the hobbies in the spring. It is marvellously

subject

ſubject to the vertigo, and is ſometimes caught in theſe fits."

THE WOODCHAT.

(*Lanius Rufus, Var. γ, Gmelin's Linnæus ?*)

" There is a ſmall bird of prey called a bird-catcher. It is about the ſize of a thruſh, and linnet-coloured, with a longiſh white and ſharp bill. It is a kind of Lanius, and is of a very wild nature, though kept in a cage and fed with fleſh."

" RAVENS are in good plenty near Norwich; and on this account it is there are ſo few kites ſeen thereabout. They build in woods very early, and lay their eggs in February.

" ROOKS are alſo in great numbers, on account of the great quantities of corn-fields and rookeries. The young ones are commonly ſold in Norwich market.—Many of them are killed for the livers, which are uſed in curing the rickets."

JACKDAWS are very common; but Sir Thomas Browne never obſerved in Norfolk the Corniſh chough, which has red legs and a red bill, and is very frequent in Cornwall.

THE ROLLER.

A ſpecimen of this very uncommon bird was ſhot near Croſtwick, in May 1664, and was ſent to Sir Thomas Browne for examination. This is only the third that we have heard of as having been ſeen at large in the Britiſh iſlands.

THE CUCKOO.

" There are cuckoos of two ſorts in Norfolk, one far exceeding the other in ſize. Some perſons have attempted to keep theſe birds alive, in warm rooms, through the winter, but they have never ſucceeded. The cuckoos in their ſummer migration range very far northward; ſome have been obſerved even in Iceland."

Obſervations.—With reſpect to the two ſpecies of cuckoo which this intelligent obſerver believed he had diſcovered, there is very evidently an error. The young cuckoos are of a brown colour, mixed with ferruginous and black, and, according to Pennant, have been deſcribed by ſome authors as old ones. This circumſtance, added to that of their ſmaller ſize, will account for Sir Thomas Browne's miſtake. Had there really been two ſpecies in this country, ſo diſtinct as by the preceding note we might be led to imagine, there can be no doubt but that, in the lapſe of more than a hundred years, during which the ſtudy of natural hiſtory has been ſo ardently purſued in theſe kingdoms, they muſt have been perfectly aſcertained.

THE GREEN WOODPECKER, — THE GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER,—THE MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER, AND THE NUTHATCH.

" Theſe are remarkable in the hardneſs of their bill and ſkull, and in the muſcles which throw the tongue above an inch out of their mouth, for the purpoſe of picking up inſects on which they feed.—They make holes in trees, without any conſideration of the winds or quarters, but where the rottenneſs beſt affords convenience."

THE KINGFISHER.

" The number of rivulets and ſtreams whoſe banks are beſet with willows and alders, ſhelter this beautiful bird. The females build their neſts in holes above gravel-pits, where there are always to be found great quantities of ſmall fiſhes bones; and they lay very handſome round, and, as it were, poliſhed eggs."

Obſervation.—This account of the kingfiſher forming its neſt above gravel-pits is certainly not true, as of general occurrence: the neſt is moſt commonly to be found in the forſaken hole of a water-rat, in the bank of ſome ditch or rivulet.

THE HOOPOE.

" Upupa, or Hoope-bird, has its name from its note. I have often ſeen them in Norfolk, and it is by no means difficult to ſhoot them."

" The SKYLARK, WOODLARK, and TITLARK, are ſufficiently common here; but I have never met with the calandrier, or great creſted lark.

" The STARES or STARLINGS are in great numbers. The moſt remarkable circumſtance relating to theſe birds is their rooſting at night (about the autumn) in immenſe numbers, in the marſhes, on the reeds or alders. I have often gone into the marſhes for the purpoſe of obſerving them; and, ſtanding near their uſual place of reſort, I have ſeen many flocks flying from all quarters. Theſe, in leſs than an hour's time, would all come in, and ſettle in innumerable multitudes within a very ſmall compaſs."

THE HAWFINCH.

Our obſerving writer calls this a coble-bird, or a kind of coccothrauſtes, and ſays that it is chiefly to be ſeen in the ſummer, about cherry time.

Obſervation.—It feeds on the kernels of cherries, and ſome other kinds of ſtone-fruit; and by means of its amazingly ſtrong bill it breaks the ſtones without much difficulty.

(*To be continued.*)

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been said on the subject of machines for threshing corn, particularly in some of the revised county-reports, but in general in such vague terms as to convey little information (farther than a mere notice of the fact) to persons desirous of adopting them, who reside at great distances from the situations in which these machines are used, and out of the reach of obtaining the necessary information from the mechanics who construct them.

I am also not perfectly satisfied from the accounts I have received, that a threshing-mill calculated for general reception and utility is yet invented. It appears to me, that the machine wanted should be cheap, not costing more (buildings for containing it alone excepted) than fifty guineas; that it should be moved by a power not exceeding the strength of two horses; and that its capacity for work, both as to quantity and quality, should give it a decided claim of superiority over manual labour. A threshing-mill combining these advantages would be an acquisition of immense importance to the country; and any of your ingenious Correspondents, who, through the channel of your widely-circulating Magazine, would inform the agricultural world of such an invention, with the name and address of the inventor, particulars, *from practice*, of its conformity to the foregoing specifications, and references to persons who have used it, would confer a benefit on society, and an obligation on, Sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

The Boyce, May 10, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1804—
By JEROME DE LA LANDE.

THIS year is as remarkable as 1801 and 1802, since it presents us with the discovery of a new planet. The circumstance was accidental, it is true; but it was prepared and directed by the labours of an able and indefatigable observer. M. Harding wrote to me as follows, on the 10th of November, from Lilienthal, near Bremen.

"I had engaged in an undertaking, in which I had been occupied above a year. Every favourable night I composed a small atlas to represent the zodiac of the two planets recently discovered by Messrs. Piazzi and Olbers. The smallness of these two planets, which, in most of their positions, are only of the eighth or ninth magnitude, requires a perfect knowledge of all the small stars that are in this zodiac The celestial charts hitherto published are not sufficiently detailed, and cannot convey a knowledge, at the first sight, of those two small planets, because they represent no stars but what are of the seventh or eighth magnitude. This consideration induced me to compose more detailed charts, to contain all the stars down to the ninth and tenth magnitude; an undertaking which would formerly have been immense, but is now greatly facilitated, since you have made astronomers acquainted with fifty thousand stars which are in your "History of the Heavens."

"This enterprize, which procured me a minute knowledge of the starry firmament, furnished with the opportunity of discovering the new planet. On the 1st of September, comparing the sheet of my little atlas with the heavens, I found, between No. 3 in Mayer's Catalogue, and a star mentioned in your History, another unknown star, which I had never before seen in that place. I marked it in my chart as a star having 2° 25′ right-ascension, and 36′ of northern-declination, without suspecting any singularity. On the 4th of September this star was gone, but at 2° of right-ascension and 1′ of northern-declination, I observed another star, which I had not perceived three days before. I began to suspect a motion in the unknown star, and the more strongly, as I found neither of the two stars marked in a chart drawn last year, though I had introduced into it stars of a much feebler light. I therefore hastened to observe it with the micrometer, to determine its position; but a fog intervened, at the moment when I had brought the star to the field of my telescope. I waited with impatience till the following day, and found that the star had changed its place considerably. The micrometer gave me its position for 11h. 12′ 45″ mean-time, 1° 51′ 51″ right-ascension, and 11′ 26″ south-declination. After this observation I no longer doubted that it was a moveable-star, and perhaps a planet; because, when seen by our largest telescopes, it had neither tail nor nebulosity, so that it could not be a comet. I hastened to apprize Messrs. Olbers, Gauss, Bode, and Baron von Zach, of the circumstance. The first commenced his observations the 7th of September. I prosecuted mine till the 27th, when

when I was informed that M. von Zach had commenced a courſe of obſervations with capital inſtruments."

After the receipt of this letter from M. Harding, I learned that M. Gauſs, an able aſtronomer of Brunſwick, had already thrice calculated the elements of the orbit of this planet. I ſhall preſently give a ſtatement of the laſt. On the other hand, M. Burckhardt at Paris communicated to us elements, which on the 23d of November were ſo perfect, that they differed but little from thoſe of M. Gauſs. M. Burckhardt continued to correct them till the 24th of December.

The following are the obſervations made by M. Burckhardt at the Military School, and which he made uſe of to calculate the orbit:

Mean-time at the Obſervatory, 1804.				*Right-aſcenſion.*			*Southern-declination.*		
	h.	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
September 23, at .	11	46	12	359	7	0,3	4	5	41,9
October 4, . . .	10	55	47	357	19	26,4	6	27	43,6
. . . . 19, . . .	9	49	48	355	34	1,5	9	4	39
November 5, . .	8	41	58	355	19	4,8	10	43	0,4
. . . . 22, . .	7	42	34	357	12	30	10	53	19,6
December 21, . .	6	18	15	4	37	33,9	8	32	47,8

	M. BURCKHARDT.			M. GAUSS.		
	s.	°	′	s.	°	′
Aſcending-node, . . .	5	21	6	5	20	47
Inclination, ...		13	5		13	20
Aphelion, ...	7	22	49	7	21	18
Equation, ...		28	57		29	25
Mean-diſtance, . . .		2,657			2,620	
Revolution, ...	4 yrs.	4 mo.	2 d.	4 yrs.	2 mo.	28 d.
Longitude, September 23, at noon, .	0	19	45	0	19	40

M. Meſſier and M. Bouvard at Paris, and M. Vidal at Mirepoix, continued to obſerve it; and M. Burckhardt calculated an ephemeris, to enable aſtronomers to diſcover it again, which, after a few days of unfavourable weather, would be rather difficult on account of its diminutive ſize.

It has already been in agitation to give an ancient name to the new planet: it was propoſed to call it Juno. For my part I ſhall never call the planets recently diſcovered by any other names than Herſchel, Piazzi, Olbers, and Harding. I ſhewed, in the "Journal des Savans" for 1789, that mythological names are perfectly unmeaning. If we call the planets of the ancients by the names by which they were known to them, this is neceſſary for the purpoſe of underſtanding them, and the names indicate the attributes of the deity whoſe name was given to the planet. The moſt brilliant planet was called Venus, becauſe ſhe was the moſt beautiful of the goddeſſes. Can it be ſaid that the planet Olbers was called Pallas becauſe that planet is the emblem of wiſdom and knowledge? Why ſhould that of Piazzi be called Ceres?—Has it any connection with the harveſt?—With reſpect to the new planets, therefore, theſe names are inſignificant and miſplaced. They appear to me to have been derived from ancient fable only to deprive aſtronomers of the recompence of their labours, of the gratitude which is due to them, and of the emulation which may thence reſult. It is, in my opinion, a contemptible jealouſy and offenſive ingratitude, as I have already ſaid in the

2 "Journal

"Journal des Debats"* of the 8th November, 1804.

It is impossible to behold the new planets without calling to mind the opinion of the ancients on this subject.

Artemidorus, quoted by Seneca, book vii. chap. 5. said, that the five planets were not the only ones, and that there existed a great number which were unknown to us.

But the idea of Kepler is still more extraordinary:—"*Inter Jovem et Martem* (says that great astronomer) *interposui novum planetam.*"

The new planets furnish geometricians a vast field of investigation. The perturbations they experience must not only be considerable, but they will be very complicated, and very difficult to be calculated, on account of their great eccentricities and inclinations. Accordingly the Institute has made this the subject of a prize for the year 1805.

Besides the discovery of a planet, the year 1804 is likewise distinguished by that of a comet. It is the 94th, and was discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles, on the 7th of March; by M. Bouvard, at Paris, on the 11th; and by M. Olbers, at Bremen, on the 12th. Its elements are as follow:

	s.	°	′
Node, . .	5	26	48
Inclination, . .		56	29
Perihelion, . .	4	28	45
Transit, 13th February,		14	6

Distance of Perihelion, 1,0712 direct movement.

The medal founded by Lalande in 1802, was, on the 9th of April, adjudged by the Institute to M. Piazzi, in consideration of his excellent Catalogue of 6748 stars. It is the second time that this prize has been decreed. It was given in 1803 to M. Olbers for the discovery of his planet. A lover of astronomy at Berlin has deposited 400 francs in the hands of M. Bode, for the author of the most important astronomical dissertation which shall be transmitted to him before the end of August 1805.

This year has likewise procured us another pleasure: I mean the return of M. Humboldt, who has brought back with him from his travels an immense quantity of observations. This is the proper opportunity for introducing a few words concerning that illustrious traveller. The combination of courage, talents, and fortune, is so difficult to be met with, that before him there was no example of the kind: accordingly no travels like his were ever undertaken.

Frederic-Alexander Baron von Humboldt was born at Berlin September 14, 1769. Having completed his studies at Berlin and at Göttingen, he went to France in 1790, and afterwards visited England. George Forster, the son of John Reinhold, inspired him with a love of travel and of making observations. He published a work on the basaltes of the Rhine. In 1798 he purposed to visit Egypt, but gave the preference to America. He went first to Spain; then to the Canary Islands in May 1799; and thence proceeded to Cumana, on the coast of Paria, in South America.

In 1800 he visited the Oronoko, the Rio Negro, the Casiquiare, the communication of the Orinaro with the river of Amazons, and penetrated by land to the frontiers of Brazil.

Among the curious observations which he read to the Institute, I remarked those on the Casiquiare, which forms the communication between the Oronoko and the Rio Negro, concerning whose source a mistaken notion had been entertained; those on the very active poison of the Guaris; on the dreadful inconvenience of the Maringuins; and on the Otomates, who eat a pound of argillaceous earth without sustaining any injury.

In 1801 he went to the island of Cuba, to Carthagena. He discovered that there was scarcely a difference of a quarter of a line of the barometer between the Gulph of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean; a question of which I was long desirous of procuring the solution.

In 1802 M. von Humboldt went to Peru, ascended the Andes, visited Santa Fé de Bogota, Quito, Loxa, Guayaquil, Lima, Acapulco, and in 1803 Mexico.—It is surprising to find that the situation of Mexico was so inaccurately determined as to leave an uncertainty of two or three degrees; he found the difference of the meridians to be 6h. 45′ 20″, and the latitude 19° 26′ 2″. Having made a great number of excursions and observations in Mexico, he repaired to the Havannah, and afterwards to Philadelphia. At length on the 4th of August he arrived at Bourdeaux, with forty chests of collections, six thousand plants, a great number of maps, astronomical determinations of 240 places,

* The title of the "Journal des Debats" has recently been changed for that of "Journal de l'Empire." Debates (as a Continental Journal observes on this occasion) have ceased to be the order of the day at Paris. T.

500 barometrical altitudes, physical observations on the load-stone, on the temperature of the earth and of the sea, on fifty four volcanoes, on the projected communication of the two oceans, and on the moral history of man.

M. Bonpland, the worthy companion of his travels, was born at Rochelle at the end of the year 1774. He is an excellent botanist.

M. von Humboldt highly extols the Spaniards. Their navigators are uncommonly clever in observations; and he was astonished to observe the degree of emulation, intelligence, and activity, which prevailed among them. They expend considerable sums in instruments; and Spain may serve as a model to nations the most jealous with respect to nautical science.—The tables of M. Mendoza were attended with great expence, but they are extremely useful.

General Sanson, who is at the head of the depôt of war, has complied with the desire of the Bureau of Longitude, to undertake the mensuration of the degrees of longitude in France, from Strasburg to Brest. M. Henry, who had given proofs of his talents at Manheim, at Munich, and at Petersburg, set off the 11th of April. The 20th of July he began the mensuration of the base, and on the 16th of September it was finished. It is 9780 fathoms. He performed his operations with the admirable rulers of platina employed by M. Delambre for the bases of Perpignan and Melun.

The eclipse of the 11th of February was observed at Rome, at Madrid, at Marseilles, and at Petersburg; but the weather was almost every where unfavourable.

M. Delambre has observed the solstices, and has obtained the same results as the preceding year. The winter-solstice gives 6″ more, taking Bradley's refractions.

On the 25th of May, 1804, I deposited at the Observatory the manuscripts and observations of Louville, Bouguer, Lucaille, and d'Agelet, that they might be united to those of Lemonnier.

At Geneva the Observatory has been restored to its former state. Messrs. Pictet, Maurice, and John Louis Pictet Mallet, the son of him who went to Kola, observed the occultation of the Pleiades on the 20th of October.

The Elector of Bavaria is building an observatory in the vicinity of Munich.—The spot chosen for this edifice embraces an immense horizon. Professor Seyffer, a celebrated astronomer of Göttingen, has been appointed director of this establishment.

Some rich proprietors of estates in Volhynia and the Ukraine have raised contributions among themselves for the purpose of establishing lyceums at Kryeminice and at Winnica for the physical sciences.—They have purchased the library and instruments of the King of Poland. M. Sniadecki has received twelve thousand francs for telescopes and pendulums; and no expence will be spared to have well-furnished observatories.

M. Goldbach, an able astronomer of Leipzig, regretted that he was not able to devote himself entirely to our science: I endeavoured to procure him an advantageous situation, in order to attach him to it. At length M. Novosiltzoff, President of the Academy, and M. Murawieff, appointed him professor at the University of Moscow, with a salary of six thousand francs. He is charged to direct the construction of the new observatory, to provide it with instruments, to make the current observations, to train to practical astronomy such pupils as shall possess the preparatory attainments, and to hold a course of lectures on theoretical astronomy, either in French or German, in one of the auditories of the university.

Several telescopes, by Cary, of different degrees of power, a good astronomical pendulum, a chronometer by Arnold, and an entire portable circle, a foot in diameter, had previously been procured, and another, three feet in diameter, by Ramsden's successor, was expected. M. Goldbach will therefore be provided with all the means of being useful to the Observatory of Moscow. The Emperor of Russia still continues to manifest a desire for promoting knowledge, and an attachment to men of letters. M. Goldbach availed himself of his journey to determine the positions of several towns: among the rest that of Riga, 1h. 27′ 0″, and 56° 57′ 8″.

While M. Goldbach is establishing astronomy at Moscow, Messrs. Schubert and Wisniewski are occupied at the Observatory of Petersburg, and give us reason to expect a series of observations.—The Academy has likewise engaged a mechanic, named Dienel, who will be useful to the Observatory.

Mr. Lambton has measured in the East Indies an arch of the meridian with instruments by the celebrated Ramsden; but we are not yet acquainted with the result.

sult. It is his intention to measure several degrees.

The "Connoissance des Tems" for the year 15, which appeared towards the conclusion of this year, contains a great number of memoirs, tables, observations, and calculations, by Messrs. Delaplace, Delambre, Dezack, Chornpré, Messier, Vidal, Guerin, Flaugergues, Lalande, Burckhardt, Duc la Chapelle, Olbers, Thulis, Mougin, Schröter, Keizer, Calandrelli, and Conti; the Life of Bernier; the History of Astronomy for 1803; the observations of the planets Piazzi and Olbers.

We have received, rather late, it is true, an interesting book, published in 1800, the third volume of "Astronomical Essays," by John Jerome Schröter. It contains researches relative to the planet Jupiter, to the rotation of Mercury, and to comets.

The eleventh volume of the Italian Society contains a Supplement to the Catalogue of Stars by Cagnoli, of which we spoke in terms of praise last year: a memoir by M. Piazzi on the obliquity of the ecliptic, the result of which agrees with that found at Paris; the mean obliquity for 1800, 23° 27′ 58″, instead of 59″, for the summer solstices, and smaller by 9″ instead of 6″ for the winter solstices. It likewise contains the observations of Messrs. Chiminello and Cassella.

In the seventh volume of "Notices and Extracts of Manuscripts of the National Library," are 240 pages of observations and tables of Ibn Junis, in Arabic, with a translation by M. Caussin, whose labour has been extremely useful for the theory of the Moon.

The printing of the "Tables of the Sun," by M. Delambre, has been commenced. In these are many new equations, all the elements of which have been verified by new observations. When these tables are finished, those of the Moon will be printed, and afterwards those of the planets.

M. Cagnoli has published a second edition of his "Trigonometry" in Italian, with some interesting additions.

M. Biot has given an "Abridgment of Physical Astronomy," for the use of seminaries, containing an abridgment of all the discoveries described in the "Mecanique Celeste" of M. Delaplace, and the principles of astronomy as in my Abridgment.

M. Bode has published the "Ephemerides for 1806." He has introduced many observations by M. Mechain at Paris, M. Triesnecker at Vienna, Messrs. David and Bitner at Prague, M. Beitler at Mittau, M. Wurm at Blaubeuren, M. Bugge at Copenhagen, M. Derflinger at Kremsmünster, Messrs. Schröter and Harding at Lilienthal, M. Jungnitz at Breslau, M. Benzenberg at Hamburg, M. Gauss at Brunswick, M. Olbers at Bremen, M. Fritsch at Quedlinburg, M. Seyffert at Dresden, M. de Ende at Zell, M. Kautsch at Leutomischel, M. Schubert at Petersburg, M. Brandes at Eckwarden, M. Klugel at Halle, M. Kock at Danzig; letters from M. Piazzi and many others relative to astronomy; eclipses of stars, and observations of new planets. This collection, written in German, convinces me more and more of the necessity of acquiring that language.

M. Harding has remarked very rapid alterations in the light of the planet Olbers; they were in general very perceptible in the interval of 40′ of time. He announces that M. Schröter and he have always found the ring of Saturn without rotation till the moment of its disappearance.

M. Benzenberg announces that he has seen Jupiter in broad day; and he mentions persons who can see Regulus and others the satellites of Jupiter without telescopes.

M. Wurm has found the equation of the Sun by Venus to be 11″6, and the size of Venus as 1,06 to the earth; but M. Delambre, by a great number of observations, made it only 0″96. The observations of Bradley and Maskelyne produced the same result.

The "Ephemerides of Vienna for 1805" contain new Tables of Mars by M. Triesnecker; the perturbations calculated by M. Schubert at Petersburg; 77 pages of observations made at Vienna by Messrs. Triesnecker and Burg, at Buda by Messrs. Taucher and Hyliman, at Prague by Messrs. David and Bittner, at Cremsmunster by M. Derflinger, at Cracow by M. Sniadecki, at Padua by M. Chiminello, at Ratisbon by M. Heinrich, at Paris by M. Mechain, at Upsal by Messrs. Prosperin, Swanberg, Mallet, Holinquist, Trigden, Rotheram, Nordinarck, Troil, Landesech, and Bredman, at Lund by M. Lidtgren; calculations by M. Bede, astronomer of Carlsburg; and many observations in France, extracted from the "Connoissance des Tems."

(To be continued.)

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. V.

On the HISTORY *of* ANCIENT CASTLES.

THERE are few branches of hiſtorical reſearch which have been ſo little attended to as that which relates to military architecture. The ſplendour of our abbies and cathedrals has engroſſed the principal attention; while our ancient caſtles, ſo long the reſidence of fortitude, honour, courteſy, and wit, whoſe hiſtory and diſpoſition throw a more than common light upon the whole ſyſtem of our national manners, have been almoſt entirely neglected.

Mr. Dunham Whitaker, in the "Hiſtory of Whalley," ſays, "The manſions of our forefathers may be arranged according to the deſcending-ſcale of ſociety in the following order:—1. The caſtle; 2. The caſtelet; 3. The ancient unembatteled manor-houſe; 4. The greater and leſs unembatteled manſion of Queen Elizabeth and James I.; 5. The ordinary hall-houſe; 6. The farm; and 7. The cottage. The origin of the ſecond (ſays Mr. Whitaker) was chiefly in the border-counties, where no man thought himſelf ſecure from marauders in an ordinary dwelling. It was a ſingle tower of ſeveral ſtories, and ſerved its owner for almoſt every purpoſe; ſtrongly reminding us of the firſt times deſcribed by Juvenal:—

"................cum frigida parvos
Præberet ſpelunca domos, ignemque, laremque
Et pecus, et dominos communi clauderet umbrâ."

But this mode of treating the ſubject, however plauſible in its appearance, would be inadequate to its intent, and would ſacrifice much curious and uſeful intelligence to the obſervance of arrangement. In itſelf, too, it is not ſufficiently extenſive, ſince it embraces in the firſt inſtance only thoſe caſtles which were intended for reſidence as well as for defence; and not only overlooks both the Britiſh and the Roman *caſtra*, but omits all mention of thoſe numerous edifices which aroſe from the time of Edward III. to that of Henry VII.; which, while they had loſt the real caſtellated character, retained many of its peculiarities.

To give a minute and ſuccinct hiſtory of ancient caſtles here, would be impoſſible. We can only preſent the reader with a general outline, ſhewing the greater and more prominent changes which marked this feature of our ancient military character; reſerving the practices and manners which reigned within them for diſtinct conſideration.

Till the introduction of the feudal ſyſtem, they afford but little that carries with it a lively intereſt; but after that period we trace in their hiſtory the riſe, the progreſs, and the decline, of chivalry; whoſe influence was ſo conſiderable not only on manners but on literature. The ſubject, indeed, has been lately treated more at large; but the generality of readers, we preſume, will be better pleaſed with a ſhort intelligible eſſay, than with the ponderous information of four folio volumes.

The early Britiſh fortifications ſeem to have been little more than mere intrenchments of earth. Cæſar, however, penetrated not far enough to know the true nature of the Britiſh fortreſſes; and his work "De Bello Gallico" ſeems only to have deſcribed the lowland camp. In all parts of England there are a vaſt number of ſtrong intrenchments of a very peculiar kind, ſituated chiefly on the tops of natural hills, and which can be attributed to none of the different people who have ever dwelt in the adjacent country but the ancient Britons. That they may have been uſed at different times and occupied on emergencies by the ſubſequent inhabitants of the iſland, is more than probable; but there are many and undoubted reaſons for deeming them the ſtrong poſts and faſtneſſes of the aboriginal ſettlers, where they lodged their wives, formed their garriſons, and made their ſtand. That the Britons were accuſtomed to fortify ſuch places, we are expreſsly told by Tacitus, who, deſcribing the ſtrong holds reſorted to by Caractacus, ſays, "Tunc montibus arduis, et ſi qua clementer accedi poterant, in modum valli ſaxa præſtruit."

One of the moſt important of theſe faſtneſſes in our own country is the Herefordſhire beacon, ſituated on the very ſummit of one of the higheſt of the Malvern hills. It has been by turns attributed to the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes; but its conſtruction as a ſtrong hold ſhews it was deſigned for ſomething more than temporary uſe; perhaps as a ſecurity for the whole adjacent country on any emergency. Another of theſe fortreſſes is at Bruff in Staffordſhire: it is placed on the ſummit of a hill, is ſurrounded by two deep ditches, and has a rampart formed of ſtones. Other inſtances are adduced by Mr. Pennant in his "Tour in Wales," and by Mr. King in the firſt volume of the

the "Munimenta Antiqua:" but a ſtronger than all perhaps is given by Mr. Gough, in the "Additions to Camden," who ſhews that the true *Caer Caradoc*, the very fortreſs we have alluded to in the ſentence quoted, which, if not the royal ſeat of Caractacus, ſeems to have been at leaſt his fortreſs, was in Shropſhire, two miles ſouth of Clun, and three from Coxal. The deſcription of it is magnificent. Of the ſame kind of fortreſſes were Penmaen-Maur in Caernarvonſhire, Warton Cragg in Lancaſhire, Old Oſweſtry in Shropſhire, the irregular incampment of Maiden Caſtle nigh Dorcheſter, and probably Old Sarum, whoſe character was new-modelled by the Romans.

The Britiſh mode of warfare appears to have received but little alteration from the introduction of the Roman tactics.—Till finally ſubdued, their princes ſhewed abilities both in the command of armies and in the conduct of a war: they choſe their ground judiciouſly; formed able plans of active operation, and availed themſelves of all the advantages of local knowledge; but to the fortreſſes deſcribed, if we may rely on the teſtimonies of our old writers, they did not very frequently retire.

Of the Roman military works in this country, the greater part were temporary; many, however, were ſtationary poſts; and a few, to the retention of which the greateſt importance was attached, became walled *caſtra*. Cæſar (De Bell. Gall. l. vii.) deſcribes one of his camps as fortified very much in the manner of a walled city. A few of the Roman ſtations in our own country aſſiſt in throwing light on the deſcription: and, in ſhort, ſuch as were ſo ſurrounded appear to have been the link of connection between the Britiſh earthwork and the feudal caſtle.

Richborough, Portcheſter, and Pevenſey, are the three greateſt fortreſſes the Romans have left us. Richborough, the earlieſt in order of time, is the compleateſt ruin; and is decided on by Mr. King as yet exhibiting all the principal parts of one of the very greateſt and moſt perfect of the ſtationary camps. It is ſuppoſed to have been begun in the year 43, in the reign of Claudius; but not to have been compleated till 205, under the direction of the Emperor Severus. That in the Roman times there muſt have been many other ſuch walled-ſtations, is more than probable. The Saxons, in the courſe of their long wars with the Britons, deſtroyed many of the fortifications that had been thus erected; and, after their final ſettlement, neglected to repair thoſe that remained, or to build any of their own. By theſe means the country became open and defenceleſs; which greatly facilitated the incurſions of the Danes, who met with little obſtruction from fortified places.

That there was, however, ſomething like a caſtle at Bamborough in Northumberland, erected early in the 6th century, we have the concurrent teſtimony of hiſtorians. A caſtle at Corffe, in Dorſetſhire, is ſaid to have exiſted in the days of Edgar. Portcheſter Caſtle, during this period, undoubtedly retained its deſignation; and Mr. King endeavours to prove that the fortreſs of Caſtleton in Derbyſhire is of as high antiquity.

Alfred the Great ſeems to have been the firſt of the Anglo-Saxon kings who was ſenſible of the defenceleſs ſtate to which the country in this point had been reduced.—Aſſer tells us, that, when he had reduced the Danes, he ſpent much of his time in repairing the ruined walls of London, and in building forts in the moſt convenient places; but that in doing this he met with much oppoſition and trouble from the indolence of his people. Elfleda, his heroic daughter, inherited the wiſdom of her father; and not only fought many battles againſt the Danes, but, if Henry of Huntingdon may be believed, in the ſhort ſpace of three years built no leſs than eight fortreſſes of tolerable ſtrength. From this time the erection, reparation, and defence, of caſtles became a public object of attention, and one of the three ſervices to which all the lands of England were ſubjected.

When we reflect, however, on the low ebb to which the arts were then reduced, we ſhall not expect to find theſe caſtles either ſtrong or beautiful. Yet though to us they may appear exceeding weak and artleſs, they afforded no leſs advantage and ſecurity to their defenders than the moſt regular fortifications of the preſent day can do to their deſcendants. They were uſually taken by ſudden bold aſſaults; by wounding and killing their defenders with ſtones, arrows, darts, and ſpears; by ſcaling their walls, and burſting open their gates, or ſetting them on fire. Among the ſtrongeſt and moſt curious, however, of the Saxon caſtles, we may reckon that of Colcheſter, which appears to have been erected early in the tenth century by Edward the Elder. Some have called this venerable ruin Roman; others have called

it

it British; but Camden and the generality of the best writers have ascribed it to the Saxons.

But the deficiency of strong posts throughout the country was still observable; and to this we must probably attribute the defeat of Harold; since without them it became necessary that all should be risked upon the issue of a single battle.— William the Conqueror, it appears, saw the defect, and like a skilful general supplied it. He seems to have raised them in abundance; and those which were not entirely new, he appears to have newly modelled. The Norman system of castellation, it should seem, materially differed from the Saxon; and as in the civil, so in the military architecture of the time, the proportions of the various parts appear to have been enlarged. The general shape or plan was far less simple than among the Saxons, and depended entirely on the caprice of the architects, or on the ground intended to be occupied. The towers, if we may judge from our castellated ruins, were not confined to any particular figure, but in the original parts of the same building appear to have been square, or round, or polygonal, as suited the fancy of the builder. It has been supposed by some, that in different parts of the kingdom our ancient castles are marked by an appropriate character; but this appears not generally to have been the case. The truth is, that a great number of the strongest kind were built about the reign of Stephen; and they multiplied to such an inordinate extent, that, as Camden says, in the reign of Henry II. we had no less than 1115. One of the most complete of these, which were principally baronial, was Berkeley Castle; and its ancient strength and magnificence may be yet gathered from its relics. The different alterations that have taken place since it was in a state of defence, may be found in Bigland's "History of Gloucestershire."

The particular description of a Norman castle may be seen in Mr. Dallaway's "Heraldic Inquiries;" and the character of our castles in the different centuries may perhaps be in part gathered from the following specimens. Norham Castle, built in 1121; described in the "History of Durham. Scarborough in 1136. Conway and Caerphilly by our first Edward. One of the towers of Alnwick in 1350. Lumley in 1389. The great tower at the north east corner of Warwick Castle in 1594, at the expence of 395l. 5s. 2d.— And Caistor in Norfolk early in the fifteenth century. The following description, however, taken principally from Dr. Henry's "History of England," will be found generally applicable to what are called the castles of the middle ages.

"The situation of ancient castles was usually on an eminence, and near a river. The whole site of the castle was surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, sometimes dry, and sometimes filled with water. On the edge of this stood the wall, about eight or ten feet thick, and between twenty and thirty feet high, with a parapet, and a kind of embrasures, called crenelles, on the top. On this wall, at proper distances, were built square towers, two or three stories high, containing apartments for the principal officers; and adjoining to these were lodgings for the common servants or retainers, granaries, storehouses, and other necessary offices. On the top of the wall, and on the flat roofs of these buildings, stood the defenders of the castle when it was besieged, and thence discharged arrows, darts, and stones, on the besiegers. Before the great gate was an outwork, called a barbacan, or antemural, which was a strong and high wall with turrets, designed for the defence of the gate and drawbridge. The gate was also defended by a tower on each side, and rooms over the passage, which was closed by thick folding-doors of oak, often plated with iron, and by an iron portcullis or grate let down from above. Within this outward wall was a large open space or court, called the outer bayley, in which stood commonly a church or chapel.— Within this outer bayley was another ditch, wall, and gate, with their towers, inclosing the inner bayley; within which was the principal hill and tower, called the keep or dungeon. This tower, the palace of the prince or baron, and residence of the constable or governor, was a large square fabric, four or five stories high, having small windows in very thick walls, which rendered the apartments within it dark and gloomy. In it was the great hall, in which the owner displayed his hospitality, by entertaining his numerous friends and followers. The lower part consisted of dark rooms or vaults, often used for the confinement of prisoners; and hence it has been inferred this principal tower derived its name of dungeon."

To these observations me may add, that among the feudal castles the gatehouse was the favourite mark of dignity; and that the keep, as a supereminent tower, appears to have been forgotten about the time of Edward III. Spenser's description of the barbican, too, gives additional

tional light ("Fairie Queen," b. ii. canto ix. ſt. 25).

"Within the barbican a porter ſate
Day and night duely keeping watch and ward;
Nor wight, nor word, mote paſſe out of the gate,
But in good order and with due regard;
Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly and blazers of cryme;
His larum-bell might lowd and wide be hard
When cauſe requyr'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rong, at evening and at prime."

The old paſſes into our caſtles were uſually arched bridges of ſtone. Drawbridges ſeem to have made their appearance as early as the fourteenth century, but were not much uſed till the time of Henry VIII.

So early as the time of Edward III. caſtle architecture ſeems to have been a little on the decline; for it is principally in that reign that its ſtrength and ſolidity were firſt ſacrificed to convenience; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it had deſcended from the lofty towers, which, diſplayed at Caernarvon, Conway, and Caerphilly, awed the beholder, to the block-houſes of Calſhot, Hurſt, Sandown, Sandgate, and South-Sea: and even ſuch as theſe were doomed within a few years to ſhroud their inſignificance within deluſive banks of turf.

The moſt compleat and genuine model, perhaps, of what a caſtellated manſion was in the days of Henry VIII. may be gathered from the ruins of Cowdray Houſe, in Suſſex. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As all bodies poſſeſs a certain quantity of electric-fluid natural to themſelves, which may be put in action by the application of proper means, and thereby producing the effects which are termed *poſitive* and *negative* electricity:

I would aſk, as a *negation* ſignifies the abſence of that which a body never poſſeſſed (as, a ſtone having neither ſight nor hearing, is a negation), and privation that which a body has poſſeſſed and is deprived of; and, as we deprive a body of part or all of its natural ſhare of fluid to produce what is called negative electricity, whether the words *privative* electricity would not be more proper? S.

Auguſt 10, 1805.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the* CHARACTER *and* PRIVATE LIFE *of* MR. NECKER, *written by his* DAUGHTER, MADAME DE STAEL.

I DEEM it an object of general intereſt to know the character and private life of a man, whoſe political career will hold ſo diſtinguiſhed a place in hiſtory; for the obſervation of the human heart is founded particularly on the ſentiments and actions of thoſe who have been placed in extraordinary circumſtances, and whom remarkable events and eminent talents have doomed to ſtruggle with fate and with mankind. This general intereſt acquires freſh importance and becomes intimately connected with the cauſe of the higheſt morality, when directed towards a man, who, endowed with qualities which might have been made ſubſervient to a boundleſs ambition, has been ever ſwayed by the moſt conſcientious delicacy; a man, whoſe genius has been circumſcribed only by his duties and affections, and whoſe faculties acknowledged no other limits than his virtues; a man in ſhort, who, at his outſet, attended by the moſt dazzling proſperity, was caſt down by diſaſtrous calamities, and who, preſenting himſelf to poſterity diveſted of the ſplendour of ſucceſs, will be judged and appreciated only by thoſe minds which poſſeſs ſome ſparks of his ſpirit.

One day, it is my intention, ſhould my mind recover the blow which has for ever deſtroyed my happineſs, to write the public life of my father as a miniſter and as an author; but this life being neceſſarily and altogether connected with the greateſt epocha of European hiſtory, the French Revolution, I reſerve for other times a labour, that might rekindle thoſe hateful paſſions which death has diſarmed. Let me tell the enemies of this man, who not only has abſtained from vengeance, but whoſe ſoul, always pure, and always unſophiſticated, has never retained a trace of the juſteſt reſentment, that the object of my delay is to withhold from them every motive

motive for disturbing the sacred solemnity of the tomb. Yes, it is me they must attack, and me alone, for whatever may wound them in this sketch. I am here, I am yet alive; let them direct their shafts to the last relic of that so much envied family; but let them respect a memory which every honest mind must revere, a memory which will leave in the period of the last century a track bright and ethereal, commencing in the earth, but continuing in heaven.

Had Mr. Necker been but an obscure citizen of the republic of Geneva, had he not passed his life amidst all the seductions of France, amid all those struggles of interest, which give birth to glory and to power, still I should think that as a private character he must have been the astonishment and admiration of all such as had been his near observers; but what does not such a character inspire, when we behold it, emerging in all its purity and elevation, its mildness and delicacy, from the tempests of public life, from situations which offered every opportunity to an unbounded ambition, from a career in short, which would have engendered a thousand strong and vindictive passions, a thousand harsh and callous sentiments, in the greater part of mankind!

It was at the age of fifteen that my father arrived at Paris, with a very limited fortune, which his parents intended he should improve by trade. Since that period, he has not only been his own guide in the world, but has founded that fortune, which has been the support of his whole family; such as we are, we all owe to him whatever we possess; happiness, fortune, fame, all those brilliant advantages which attended my early years, are all debts to my father; and even at this moment, when I have lost every thing, it is in continually invoking him, in recalling every hour his ideas, that I still derive strength to fulfil a few duties, and bring myself to speak of him.

Nearly twenty years elapsed between his arrival at Paris and his marriage, and during that time an habitual application so absorbed him, that he enjoyed few of the pleasures of life. Sometimes, in chattering with me in his retirement, he retraced this period of his life, the remembrance of which deeply affected me; a period when I pictured him to myself, so young, so amiable, and so insulated! when it appeared to me that our destinies might have united, had fate made us cotemporary. The study and practice of commerce had unfolded in Mr. Necker the faculties and information requisite for the great offices he has since filled; but the talents of a writer, which he possessed so eminently, certainly was not nourished by the life he led for five and twenty years! In fact, is it not a circumstance unexampled, that the first of calculators, a man whose authority in finance has become classical, should at the same time be one of the most distinguished prose writers in France, for the brilliancy and grandeur of his imagination! This union of opposite qualities has many other instances in the character of Mr. Necker, and it may be considered as the principal trait which marks a superior being; for those qualities which are formed at the expence of each other, have not the stamp of true moral greatness; a feeble tree may throw all its sap into one shoot, but the oak of the forest can disperse its vigour to all its branches, and its shadow is deep and extensive.

There is scarcely a merchant of consequence in Europe, who is ignorant of Mr. Necker's sagacity in the direction of business, although he always decided against his interest, in all circumstances admitting of the smallest doubt. He has often told me that he might have made an immense fortune, if he had not early quitted trade, and if he could have impressed himself with the idea, that very great wealth would have made him very happy. "It has never been my lot," he has told me often, "to covet ardently either money, reputation, or power; for had I been passionately devoted to either of these objects, the means of attaining them were at hand." My father had that elevated sensibility which is incompatible with an ardent ambition for any of the good things of this world; he thirsted only for glory; there is something aërial in glory, which seems to form as it were the shadowy boundary between the thoughts of heaven and those of the earth.

It was in the sittings of the India Company that the superiority of Mr. Necker's genius first made itself known: he made several extempore addresses, and, on this occasion as on many others, it was to be remarked that he spoke very forcibly whenever he was warmly interested, whenever a nervous thought, and above all a lofty sentiment animated him; but even to the close of his life, I have seen him evince great timidity. I have seen his noble countenance redden, when it happened that he had particularly attracted attention by some recital, of which the grace of his expressions or of his pleasantry constituted the chief merit; his powers and self-

ſelf-poſſeſſion were conſpicuous only in encountering difficulties worthy of his ſtrength. His greatneſs increaſed with circumſtances, he was proud with the powerful, he drew reſolution from danger, he poſſeſſed at once the nobleſt pride and the trueſt modeſty; nobody could more effectively oppoſe injuſtice with all the dignity of conſcious rectitude: but in the midſt of his friends, or in examining his own heart, he was always comparing himſelf with his notions of every kind of perfection; and my life has been ſpent in pleading, when we converſed, againſt his ſelf-diſtruſt, againſt thoſe imaginary reproaches which he applied to occaſions where he had diſplayed moſt of talent or of virtue. Such had been his character from his earlieſt youth. In beginning with a ſketch of that part of my father's life which preceded both my birth, and my intimacy with him, I muſt be often allowed to recall the latter years, during which I ſo well knew him: a perfect unity characteriſed the life of Mr. Necker; his youth reſembled his age, his proſperity was like his adverſity; the whole of his exiſtence was illumined by the ſame ray, the ſame reſpect for morals and for divinity, for religion and for integrity, directed his fate, and I am perſuaded I know as well as his cotemporaries what he was at thirty, becauſe he was the ſame at ſixty.

From his youth he anticipated experience by reflection, and he is indebted to the purity of his mind for preſerving his imagination and his ſenſibility in his decline. He married about twenty years after his arrival at Paris; he choſe a woman of perfect virtue, and of highly cultivated mind, born of parents in every way reſpectable, but whom the repeal of the edict of Nantes had deprived of all the property their family poſſeſſed; thus my father a ſecond time created every thing around him. From the moment of his marriage to that of his death, the thought of my mother has been the ruling one of his life. His attention to his wife's happineſs was not that of public men in general; it was not by a few diſtant actions, which it is ſaid is all that is due to the ſubordinate condition of women; it was by the conſtant expreſſion of the moſt tender and delicate ſentiment. My mother, who was paſſionate in all her affections, would have been very miſerable had ſhe only made what is commonly called an excellent marriage; had ſhe been united with a man merely good, merely generous; it was neceſſary ſhe ſhould find in the heart of her firſt friend that ſublime ſenſibility which belongs only to ſuperior minds, and which a ſuperior mind almoſt always deſtroys, by inſpiring far other deſires and propenſities than belong to domeſtic life: ſhe wanted a ſingle being; ſhe has found him, ſhe has paſt her life with him. God has ſpared her the misfortune of ſurviving him: peace and reſpect to her aſhes! ſhe had a greater claim to be happy than her daughter.

A ſhort time after my father's marriage, he was appointed miniſter of the republic of Geneva, at Paris. In accepting this employment he refuſed the emoluments attached to it; from that time he ſeems to have made it a ſyſtem to accept of no kind of remuneration for the places he filled. When he was miniſter of ſtate, he was accuſed of pride, becauſe he was the firſt inſtance of a miniſter in France, or perhaps any where elſe, who refuſed the great emoluments attached to this place, and conſumed a part of his capital to make the appearance it required*. No emotion of pride prompted my father to adopt this reſolution; but called upon by his love of order, and by the bad condition of the finances of France to ſuppreſs many employments, to reduce many emoluments, he could not ſupport the idea, that any one whoſe fortune he had diminiſhed, ſhould ſtart a compariſon between the gains of the miniſter with the loſs to which this very miniſter ſubjected others; he felt himſelf ſtrengthened in the reform of abuſes, in having himſelf given the example of the entire ſacrifice of perſonal conſiderations. This ſimple, but delicate motive was the ſole cauſe of a renunciation which may have been deemed extraordinary.

What has always peculiarly ſtruck me in my father was, that there was no effort in any thing he did; when he made the greateſt ſacrifices, they were impelled by motives ſo profound, and ſo powerful, that he himſelf was always, and others were ſometimes, inſenſible of much of their merit. There was no ſtruggle, no repugnance; you were induced to conceive like him that he could not act otherwiſe than he did. The king was at firſt aſtoniſhed at Mr. Necker's refuſal to accept of any kind of emolument for his place; but in the end the king was ſo well accuſtomed to it, that Mr. Necker was named miniſter a ſecond

* Mr. Necker was aſſuredly the beſt of fathers that ever exiſted, and yet he was forced to appropriate 100,000 livres of his *rentes viageres*, to make up the neceſſary expence of his place.

second and a third time without any question arising on the subject.

The same features in different lights often recur in the life of my father; there was so much simplicity in his manner of conferring services on others, that many forgot them; there is a certain delicacy of conduct and nicety of expression, to ordinary men not always proportioned to their sagacity, and with many people, that which is not told them must be renounced for that which they understand. I think then I may affirm that no idea can be formed of the conduct of Mr. Necker in all that regards fortune, when it is said, what has never been questioned, that he was a man of perfect generosity; a word must be found to paint a character which completely forgets the good it has done, which forgets it not ostensibly but really; not by an effort of the will, but by that negligence of great souls towards themselves, which forms the inimitable feature of their natural beauty.

My mother was a proud woman: she had brought no portion to my father, and if she had been united with a man of ordinary delicacy, she had never made use of his fortune but with the most irksome constraint. My father transferred to her all that he possessed, the moment he engaged in public affairs, not wishing he said to have any other occupation than his duty to the nation. And so effectually did he persuade my mother that he thought no more of his fortune, and that every care relative to its employment or management was a fatigue to him, that in the end she considered herself its sole mistress. What is usually called delicacy, is in offering, in bestowing, in inviting the disposal of what is offered: what refinement, what inspiration of mind must not Mr. Necker have possessed to study the appearance of faults that did not belong to him, to contribute to his wife's enjoyments! She often rallied him on his pretended incapacity for detail, and since her death, he has resumed an uninterrupted attention to those very details which he affected to detest.

Panchaud, a man who disliked my father, has made a remark on him, which seems to me to characterize in some respects the history of his life. "Mr. Necker," says he, "has devoted twenty years to fortune, twenty years to ambition and glory, detaching himself entirely from all considerations of fortune, and many years to retirement, renouncing active life entirely. Thus to make three great parts of his life, keeping the habits of one from all influence over the other, without discovering as a defect in one situation what was a useful quality in the other, is I think a proof of remarkable elevation of character, and strength of mind.

Mr. Necker, a protestant and Genevan, met with some obstacles in arriving at the first places of the French monarchy; but his reputation, and talent of captivating those he wished to please, obtained him the distinction, without example, for a foreigner and a protestant, of being appointed in the first place minister, and afterwards, on his recal, counsellor of the king. The eulogy of Colbert, and the work on the legislation and Commerce of Grain, had impressed a great idea of Mr. Necker's talents for administration; and Mr. de Maurepas, who, in his conferences with him, had been struck with his superiority, procured his appointment as director of the royal treasury in 1777, at a moment when the finances of France necessitated a deviation from the ordinary road of favour, and demanded a recourse to the aid of genius.

It has been said that Mr. Necker was unacquainted with mankind, because he has always sought to guide them by reason and morality, and because since the French Revolution many people are disposed to fancy a silliness in this mode of conduct; but I can say with certainty that it was from no exaggerated estimation of mankind in general, but from a scrupulous respect for Virtue, that he has never deviated from the principles she imposes. He was perfectly acquainted with the politics of machiavelism, he had much more keenness of mind than was necessary for artifice and intrigue. It was impossible more sagaciously or promptly to penetrate the character and mind of those he had to deal with. In the thoughts which I publish, in "the Happiness of Fools," in many other passages of the works of Mr. Necker, may certainly be perceived a great knowledge of the human heart, and sometimes even a satirical turn in the manner of painting and of judging; no person who has lived with my father, will contradict me, when I affirm that this man, disarmed by his goodness, by his scruples, and by his delicacy, would have been very formidable, if, making the most of his talents, of his address, and the rapidity of his perceptions, he had committed himself to deceit or corruption: at a glance, or a quarter of an hour's conversation with a man, he formed the justest idea of him, the most pointed idea I may say, because it was particular, because the most subtle remarks led him to the most certain conclusions; and he surprised the characters of men, in imperceptible,

ceptible, involuntary, undefinable movements, to which art would be blind, and which nature reserves for the discoveries of genius*. I have said that Mr. Necker was successful in captivating all those he was desirous of pleasing; and if he had not sometimes given way to a distaste to the active and limited concerns of real life, his influence on mankind would have been much greater. As a simple representative of the republic of Geneva he had excited such an affection in Mr. de Choiseul, then the most powerful minister of France, that the government of Geneva having once designed to send a man of repute to conduct a particular treaty with Mr. de Choiseul, the latter wrote to Mr. Necker, "Tell your Genevans, that their envoy extraordinary shall not set his foot in my house, and that I will have nothing to do with any one but you." My father told me that this first success of his political life, was what gave him the most lively pleasure. When speaking of himself, and of the emotions of ambition or of self-love which he had experienced, he was always interesting, because imagination blended with all his impressions, and he was successively wearied with every thing he had obtained; not from a desire of obtaining more, but from that sensibility and elevation of soul which exterior events can never satisfy.

Mr. de Maurepas found two conversations sufficient to determine him to propose Mr. Necker for director of the royal treasury; during a very short illness of Mr. de Maurepas, my father transacted business alone with the king for the first time, and obtained from him the appointment of the Marechal de Castries as minister of the marine. The Marechal de Castries was a man generally esteemed, but the king had little knowledge of him, and an hour before he saw my father on the subject he had no thought of appointing him. This instance of the credit my father had acquired with the king in so short a time, became the principal cause of the jealousy of Mr. de Maurepas against him. The Queen, till the moment when every sentiment was envenomed by the violence of party, took unusual pleasure in my father's conversation. In short, I have always found him beloved by men of mediocre minds, whenever he became known to them, and by superior minds as soon as he had unfolded his talents. Men loved him in proportion to their own ideas and their own sentiments; the more they possessed in themselves, the more they discovered in him.

In support of this opinion, I shall cite one trait, selected at random among many others. Mr. de Mirabeau, an excellent authority in point of wit, but who will not be charged with any prejudices in favour of morality—Mr. de Mirabeau had a conference with my father about the end of the year 1789, to engage him to get him appointed a minister. My father, in offering every homage to Mr. de Mirabeau's talents, declared he could not be his colleague. My strength, said he to Mirabeau, consists in morality; you have too much understanding, not to feel one day the necessity of this support: till that moment arrive, the king may think proper under present circumstances, to have you his minister, but we must not be together. On his return, Mr. de Mirabeau made some notes on this conversation which have been communicated to me, and in which he declares how much he was struck with Mr. Necker's superiority of mind.

He ordered his bust for the purpose of placing it in his country house, where he meant to retire. I bought this bust of the statuary, of whom Mirabeau had ordered it a short time before his death. I thought it curious to possess this secret testimony of the real opinion of Mirabeau, when the calculations of his ambition had so often prompted him to belie it in the tribune. If I have insisted on this talent of my father's of knowing and captivating men's minds, it is because some of his superficial friends pretend that it did not belong to him

* My father wrote some comedies in his youth, which contain much of what may be termed comic strength, and this comic strength always supposes a great knowledge of the human heart; he had then an idea of getting them represented, but business prevented him. He has often told me since, that if he had given those pieces to the theatre, the course of his life would have been altogether changed, for in France they would have never chosen for a minister of state, a man who had written comedies of a cast not at all serious, and which consisted only in scenes of pleasantry, and strong humour, however excellent in their kind. It is a singular contrast too, that a man of the most imposing manners, the most majestic in his style, the most melancholy in his sentiments, had, when he pleased, a sort of gaiety so original, and so striking, that it would have excited bursts of laughter in an assembly even of the lower classes of people; this whim, or something more, seemed to me so engaging, that I was once tempted to publish these plays; but I have never felt myself in the temper to prepare the work; besides that the children of a great man should cease to exist, that no hopes of wounding them may be afforded by attacking his memory.

him, because he had always refused to submit to the principles of an immoral policy. I repeat it, the faculties of Mr. Necker had no other limits than his virtues, and, perhaps, it was his singular characteristic, that the keenness of his mind should have made him no stranger to the pleasure of employing skilfully the most subtle deductions with the most ingenious address, but the dignity of his mind made him always reject this species of talent with disdain.

The same sagacity which opened to him the road to fortune and to power, would have perfectly qualified him to discover bad means and bad ends. How many minds much inferior to his have been found masters of every resource of chicanery and trick! and among the lowest class, even those the most incapable of comprehending one general, one disinterested idea, astonish you often by the cunning with which they conceive every thing suggested by their personal interest. But Mr. Necker would not disengage his mind from the ties of the most scrupulous delicacy: he determined not, and there was so much the more merit in this decision, as every kind of talent formed one of his distinct qualities. No person ever succeeded in deceiving him on any occasion;—and such was his penetration, that it might have led him to despise mankind, had not all his sentiments been tempered and ennobled by that sublime indulgence, which judges of all actions from their source, and compounds in the same sentiment of pity, ourselves and our neighbours, individuals and the species.

Mr. Necker, in the course of his first administration, had to triumph over his natural goodness, in suppressing offices which deprived many persons, not of necessary emoluments, but of those notwithstanding which contributed greatly to the happiness of life. His administration, the mainspring of which was order and economy, necessarily deprived him of all the blandishments of power; he denied himself the disposal of a single place to either a relation or a friend, thinking it a duty to make this sacrifice as an example and a consolation to those whose places he suppressed, or whose salaries he diminished. He attended to business without relaxation from morning till night, and saw scarcely any other person than those who came to complain of the retrenchments he had imposed on them. My mother on her part devoted herself with exemplary zeal to the care of prisons and hospitals; it would be hard to say, according to the language of the world, what were the enjoyments of either, what were the honours, the fortune, the advantages of any kind which they could hope to derive from such a life: of man they sought nothing but esteem, and this my father obtained to an extent which will create astonishment, when in writing his political life, I shall extract a few of the homages of every description which he then received.*.

The regulations established by Mr. Necker, in the provinces, prepared all orders of the state for insight into the administration. The suppression of the right of *main-morte*, the easing of most of the taxes which fell particularly on the people, all these benevolent views, for the first time realized, impressed with admiration and gratitude the enlightened class, as well as the class aggrieved, those who loved the public good, and those who felt it. Still the wounds of personal interest, the jealousy of Mr. Maurepas, and the cupidity of certain courtiers, secretly excited against Mr. Necker libels of an odious nature. My mother from feeling them too sensibly, gave them too much importance in the eyes of my father. He has since made it a rule to read none, and his attention has not been degraded by the miserable trash, the falsehood of which was better known to its authors, than even to its readers; but my mother's grief, omnipotent in its influence on the heart of her husband, disturbed him, in spite of himself.

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* I have in my possession, a great number of letters addressed to my father and mother, by the most distinguished men in France, during a space of twenty years, from the year 1775. One day, probably, I shall publish this collection, which alone will give an idea of the public feeling in France at that period; it will be a matter of surprise to find among them certain persons, who have since declaimed against the doubling of the Tiers Etat, and who have accused my father of being the author of it, writing to him with unusual vehemence, some to applaud this decision, others to complain that he did not make sufficient use of it for the popular cause. At the head of the enlightened and eminent men of that day, Buffon, Thomas, Marmontel, Saint Lambert, Mr. Suard, the Abbé Morellet, shew their opinions with a moderation and independence claiming the highest respect for their character as well as wisdom; and Mr. and Mrs. Necker have ever by their thoughts or by their actions preserved their connection with the sacred league which then existed for the honour and welfare of France.

This collection also contains letters from the most distinguished foreigners of that time, Prince Henry, Mr. de Carriacoli, Lord Stormont, &c.

Unknown

Unknown to Mr. Necker, ſhe wrote to Mr. de Maurepas, to requeſt he would withdraw his countenance, either direct or indirect, towards the libelliſts of Mr. Necker; and this imprudent ſtep, by inſtructing Mr. de Maurepas in their ſuſceptibility to any thing that endangered them in the public eſtimation, taught him at the ſame time the moſt certain means of wounding them. It is very neceſſary to keep from our enemies the knowledge of what may hurt us; but women ſeldom allow themſelves to be guided by this reflection. They ſeem to think it enough to ſay to thoſe who hate them, "You give me uneaſineſs," in order to diſarm them: political relations are of a ſterner kind, and my father ſoon found out the fault which my mother had committed.

Mr. de Maurepas, and many others about the court, who were affected by Mr. Necker's ſevere economy, ſecretly excited freſh libels againſt him; my father never required the puniſhment of their authors; many of them even poſſeſſed places in his dependence, whom he kept in their ſituations; but in order to contend with ſucceſs againſt his ever increaſing enemies, he was deſirous of ſome dazzling mark of the king's ſatisfaction: ſuch was his place in the council which was afterwards granted him. His demand led the way to diſcuſſion, which the enemies of Mr. Necker found means to envenom; he offered his reſignation and it was accepted.

My father bitterly reproached himſelf afterwards that he had not borne the diſguſt he experienced, for the ſake of accompliſhing the uſeful and ſalutary projects he had conceived; and, in fact, there is every probability that if he had then remained in adminiſtration, he would have prevented the revolution by preſerving order in the finances. It will be inconceivable at this moment, when long political agitations have ſucceſſively ſullied every reputation in France, how libels could be a matter of ſurpriſe to any miniſter twenty years ago; but it is nevertheleſs true, that in a country where the liberty of the preſs did not exiſt as in England, and where public opinion had acquired an aſtoniſhing moral influence, every thing tending to bring a ſtain on the purity of reputation deſerved the greateſt attention; beſides, my father's power conſiſted almoſt entirely in the high idea formed of his character; and the reſpect he had inſpired would have been diminiſhed had he been found to bear patiently outrages ſecretly encouraged by men in government. In fine, lofty ſpirits ought to forgive themſelves the diſadvantages of that loftineſs, when it forms an eſſential feature in their character: and when this ſuſceptibility only prompts the reſignation of what moſt diſtinguiſhed men would retain at any price, power, it appears to me that they may eaſily think themſelves juſtified. My father did not think ſo, his imagination no leſs than his conſcience rendered him very ſevere on his paſt actions. He has often very unjuſtly taken himſelf to taſk in reflecting on this ſubject, and in truth he was more unfortunate in his firſt retreat from adminiſtration, which though attended with éclat was diſcretionary, than at the period of the laſt in which he loſt every thing, and on which he could not heſitate.

How admirable, in fact, was this firſt retreat! all France was unceaſing in the homages it paid to Mr. Necker; and the French have ſo much animation, ſo much nature, ſo much grace in doing homage to unmerited adverſity! The king of Poland, the king and queen of Naples, the emperor Joſeph II.* invited Mr. Necker to the direction

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* I cannot forbear tranſcribing here ſome fragments of the Empreſs Catharine's letters at the time of my father's retiring, which were ſent to him by Mr. Grimm, to whom they were addreſſed.

"Peterſburgh, $\frac{16}{21}$ July, 1781.

"At length Mr. Necker is out of place. A pretty dream France has fallen into, and a grand victory it will be for her enemies. The character of this extraordinary man is certainly to be admired in his two works, for the Memoir is juſt as good as the Compte Rendu. The king of France has trodden on the verge of the higheſt glory. *Nun das wird ſchon ſo bald nicht wieder kommen*: but ſuch an opportunity will not ſoon recur. Mr. Necker muſt have had a maſterly head to have followed his ſtrides."

"Peterſburg, $\frac{11}{22}$ July, 1781.

"The letters Mr. Necker has written to you, gave me great pleaſure; I am only ſorry he is no longer in his place. He was a man whom heaven has deſtined, beyond diſpute, for the firſt place in Europe in the ſcale of glory. He muſt live, he muſt ſurvive a couple of his cotemporaries, and then this ſtar will be comparable to no other, and his cotemporaries will remain far behind him."

"Peterſburg, 8th Nov. 1785.

"I have at laſt been able to read the introduction to Mr. Necker's book, I have juſt finiſhed it. Since he is ſenſible to eſteem, aſſure him he has all mine. It is obvious that he has been in his proper place, and that he filled it with zeal, he allows it himſelf. I am

rection of their finances; he refuſed them all, from that affection for France, then the ruling paſſion of his heart, and to his laſt moments the principal concern of his life. In his retreat he wrote his work on the Adminiſtration of the Finances, which made the fortunes of three or four bookſellers, ſold to the extent of a hundred thouſand copies, and is at this moment conſidered as the only claſſical work in France on the ſubject of adminiſtration.

Mr. de Calonne, in 1787, convoked the aſſembly of the notables, and in his opening ſpeech attacked the veracity of Mr. Necker's *Compte rendu au Roi*. It is eaſy to ſuppoſe that a man of Mr. Necker's character muſt have repelled an aſſertion ſo injurious; he ſent a memoir to the king, with ſome juſtificatory papers, which proved victoriouſly the exactneſs of the Compte Rendu. The king, when he had read it, wiſhed to keep it to himſelf, and was deſirous that it ſhould not be known; ſuch of my father's friends as were then about the king, aſſured him that if he would give up the point of publiſhing this book, the king had determined to recal him to the adminiſtration in a ſhort time; and in fact there appeared every probability, in all human calculation, that my father would not renounce the chance of again coming into office, by not yielding under theſe circumſtances to the deſire expreſſed by the king; but my father thought his honour compromiſed by the inſult that had been publicly offered him in the ſpeech printed by Mr. de Calonne, and the greater the ſacrifice of ambition the publication of his anſwer demanded, the more he thought his delicacy engaged to ſee it publiſhed. As I have ſaid already, my father's ſtrongeſt ſentiment in all wordly concerns, was a love of reſpect and glory; this ſentiment he could ſacrifice to virtue, but to no conſideration of any other kind.

As ſoon as the king learnt that Mr. Necker's Anſwer to the ſpeech of Mr. de Calonne was publiſhed, he baniſhed him forty leagues from Paris, by a letter de cachet. I was then very young, a baniſhment, a letter de cachet, appeared to me the moſt cruel act that could be committed; I uttered cries of deſpair, and could not conceive a greater misfortune. All the ſociety of Paris, whom ſoft manners and a long period of peace had not accuſtomed to the ſight of ſufferings, came in crowds to my father, and publicly expreſſed their indignation at his exile. My father alone, judged of the king in theſe circumſtances as he deſerved; he repeated that he had juſt reaſon to be diſſatisfied at his not having ſubmitted to his wiſhes, and he has ſince often mentioned as a proof of the clemency of Louis XVI. the lenity of his anger in this inſtance. An exile to the diſtance of forty leagues from Paris was the reſult of his firſt emotion, four months afterwards he put an end to this exile, and in a ſhort time after, on the 25th Auguſt, 1788, he recalled Mr. Necker to adminiſtration.

At this time Mr. Necker had juſt publiſhed his work on the Importance of Religious Opinions: Is not this work a great proof of the tranquillity of his mind, under circumſtances which in an ambitious man ſhould have created moſt agitation? Men of the world have often written on religious retirement, in the decline of life, when their only futurity was eternity; but it is a very rare circumſtance, that in an interval of ſuſpenſe from adminiſtration, in the midſt of all the viciſſitudes of ſuch a ſituation, a ſtateſman ſhould have devoted himſelf to a work having no immediate relation to the affairs of government, to a work which will prove his glory with poſterity, and which contributed nothing to his temporal intereſts. On the contrary, Mr. Necker expoſed himſelf by this work to the loſs of ſome of his partiſans of a very diſtinguiſhed claſs, for he was the firſt and the only one among great writers, who at that time pointed out the tendency of irreligion. Mr. Necker contended without any aſſiſtance againſt this fatal propenſity; he contended, not with that deteſtation for philoſophy, which amounts only to a change of arms in the ſame hands, but with that noble enthuſiaſm for religion, without which reaſon has no guide, and imagination no object, without which, in fine, virtue herſelf is without charms, and ſenſibility without a ſource.

(*Theſe intereſting Memoirs will be finiſhed in our future Numbers.*)

I am pleaſed with theſe words, 'what I have done, I would do again.' A man does not ſpeak ſo without being a good man, and inveterately a good man, to have forfeited nothing of that character in ſo many croſſes."

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EVENING.

WITH mellowing tints the lucid Orb of Day
Now gilds the verdant beauties of the lawn;
Unclouded ſmiles his ſlowly-ſetting ray,
Sure preſage of a mild ſucceeding dawn.

Eve, meek advancing o'er the rural ſcene,
Half-veil'd, around her matron-charms diſplays;
While Heſper, favourite ſuitor of her train,
Woos her approach, and darts his brighteſt rays.

Now to thoſe haunts my devious feet ſhall ſtray,
Where Solitude and Contemplation reign;
And Memory there to Fancy ſhall pourtray
Charms long belov'd, but ah! belov'd in vain.

If haply there the rural Muſe may deign
To modulate ſome rude incondite lay;
To Harmony ſoft-ſoothing o'er the plain,
While placid Stillneſs holds her grateful ſway;—

Save that from depth of yonder love-lorn grove
The voice of Melody late warbling flows,
Where the wood-choriſter ſtill wakes to love,
And lulls his feathery charmer to repoſe.

Or where the Bee, her day of labour o'er,
Through liquid æther ſlowly ſails along,
As, fraught with ſweets to ſwell her honied ſtore,
She chears her way with ſoporific ſong.

Thus on the evening of life's day, impart,
Mild Innocence, thy ſoul-enrapturing ray!
Thus Virtue's cloudleſs ſunſhine of the heart,
Augurs the riſing of a brighter day!

C. H. J. G.

TO THE MIDNIGHT HOUR.

THOU placid ſeaſon of ſedate repoſe
(Of undiſturb'd and gloomy Stillneſs born),
No vivid glare thy ſombre ſkies diſcloſe,
Or glowing tints that gild th' empurpled morn.

Thine is the modeſt ſilvery light which beams
From ſtars that pave mild Cynthia's nightly way;
While from her car a paly luſtre gleams,
Faint as the breeze that waves the aſpin ſpray.

The light-wing'd hours of dewy Morn and Eve
Now unconteſted leave thy ebon throne;
And while o'er all thy dark'ning banners wave,
Thou ſit'ſt ſecure, majeſtic, and alone.

The flocks repoſe: no village watch-dog barks,
Nor twittering ſound eſcapes the ſongſter's neſt;
The Echoes ſleep, and ſolemn Silence marks
Thy peaceful hour of univerſal reſt.

As move thy minutes undiſturb'd and low,
Life's buſy cares and reſtleſs paſſions ſleep,
Save where the wretch bemoans his hopeleſs woe,
Or waking ſaints their holy vigils keep:

Or, haply, Superſtition's voice aſcends,
And myſtic hymns diſturb thy ſilent reign;
Or Filial Love or ſacred Friendſhip bends
With fond attention o'er the bed of Pain.

The bed of Pain I've watch'd with ceaſeleſs care:
Thou, Midnight Hour, alas! full well I know;
For thou haſt found me ſadly ſtation'd there,
Unknowing change—except to deeper woe!

With proſpects dreary as thy ſable gloom,
My palſied mind has ſhrunk in chill diſmay;
With trembling glances view'd the ſilent room
Where modeſt Virtue half-expiring lay.

Oft did this fruitleſs prayer thy ſilence break—
"Life-breathing Power thy welcome mandate give;
"Let healthful breezes fan life's vital ſpark,
"And ſtrength diffuſing, bid Eugenio live.

"When in the confines of the eaſtern ſky
"Aurora's hand unbars the gates of day,
"With gloom-clad ſhades let pallid ſickneſs fly,
"And Health return with Morn's returning ray."

That joy-fraught ſeaſon hadſt thou prov'd to be,
Though bound by froſt, or dark with miſty ſhow'rs,
Or tempeſt-clad, thou ſtill hadſt prov'd to me
The firſt, the faireſt of the circling hours.

Yet ſtill one charm my chearleſs ſoul can find;
Thou canſt one ſympathetic charm beſtow;
Thine are the glooms that meet my kindred mind;
For thee I'll twine a cypreſs-wreath of woe.

MATILDA.

Briſtol, September 1804.

TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION ON A MEDAL OF LOUIS XIV.

SEE, in profile, Great Louis here deſign'd:
Both eyes pourtray'd would ſtrike the gazer blind!

SONNET,

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN ON THE RETURN OF SPRING.

'TIS paſt!—gay Flora crowns the laughing ſphere;
No more the plains in wint'ry ſadneſs mourn.
But when for me ſhall bloom the youthful year,
Or when the dreams of infant life return?

Full ſoon, alas! the ſoft illuſion fades,
That oft' young Fancy's heedleſs morn beguiles,
When the dear hope of laſting bliſs pervades
Her fairy warblings and her ſyren ſmiles.

O life! what pangs the feeling ſoul muſt bear,
That lone and hopeleſs treads thy toilſome way;
But Virtue's hand diſpels each baneful care,
And points, exulting, to the bliſsful day.
The day, that, deſtin'd to a ſofter ſhore,
Shall prove thy ſorrows and thy woes no more.

R.

MARTIAL II. 5.

BELIEVE me, old acquaintance, with delight
I'd ſit and chat with you from morn to night;
But from my humble lodging to your door
Are two good miles, two back again make four:
I often find you abſent when I come,
And often, too, your man ſays—"Not at home."
Two miles to ſee you I would gladly trudge,
But four to miſs you I confeſs I grudge.

A.

THE WISH.

IMITATED FROM THE LATIN OF WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

"*O matutini rores, auræque ſalubres,*
"*O nemora,*" &c.

HOW bright the ſcene by Nature's hand pourtray'd,
Where hills and groves in wild aſſemblage riſe;
What time the Morn in roſeate veſt array'd,
With orient luſtre fills the kindling ſkies.

Dear ſcenes! may Fate within your lov'd domains
Revive the bliſs I fondly prov'd of yore:
In you the charms that grac'd my natal plains,
When firſt their beauties warm'd this heart, reſtore.

Here ſhrin'd in ſhades, as length'ning life decays,
May guardian Friendſhip crown the ſylvan cell;
On my lone grave an artleſs tribute raiſe,
And o'er theſe aſhes breathe a laſt farewell.

R.

MARTIAL, I. 16.

O Dear companion of my youth,
Of kindneſs prov'd, and ancient truth!
Your ſixtieth year is haſtening on,
And all the beſt of life is gone:
To care the poor remains are due,
With ſcarce one tranſient joy in view.
Graſp then each pleaſure in your power,
Nor let ſlip by one happy hour.
Fools only of the future borrow;
He lives too late who lives to-morrow.

A.

ARABIAN ODE.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

OH gently breathe, thou Weſtern Gale,
O'er Yemen's wide and fertile vale!
O'er Yemen's ſhades, where tranſport dwells,
Where ev'ry bud with beauty ſwells;
Where ſmiling Peace delights to rove,
Where laughing Echo whiſpers Love.
Oh gently breathe, and let thy ſigh
Uncloſe the Vi'let's purple eye!
Lift, oh lift thy trembling wing,
And round the flow'r thy freſhneſs fling!
Bruſh from its leaves, with pinion light,
The cold and envious dews of night!
'Tis done! its petals ſeek the day,
And hail with ſweets the morning ray!
Vi'let, I love thy ſoft perfume
Beyond the Tulip's gaudy bloom!
Thou mindeſt me of all the grace
That plays around my Ora's face.
When in the deep and verd'rous dell
I view thy ſweet retiring bell,
I ſeem to view *her* timid glance
Struggling with Paſſion's warm romance,
Where Coldneſs ſtrives to keep the ſway,
And deals out hope with coy delay.
More tempting ſeem'ſt *thou*, beauteous Flow'r!
When peeping from the foreſt-bow'r,—
And *ſhe* more lovely in mine eyes
When from my gaze ſhe bluſhing flies.
Yet, Flow'r, though rich thy odours flow,
Thou want'ſt *her* bright voluptuous glow!
Oh ſay then whither ſhall I ſeek
The wonders of her mantling cheek!
I'll ſearch the deep enſhrouding grove
To find ſome emblem of my love.
Oh, loit'ring Roſe! I ſpy thy bluſh,
The em'rald leaf betrays its fluſh:
Thou art the emblem of my Love,
Thou Queen of all the envious grove;
Thou haſt her modeſty and bloom,
Thou haſt her breath's divine perfume.
Here then beneath this Pine-tree's ſhade
Will Hamet muſe upon his Maid;
Here will he think he views her charms,
While Abſence holds her from his arms;
The gay pavilion will he fly,
And hide his care from human eye;
Lull'd by the murmur of the floods,
And muſic of Arabian woods;
And view amidſt the curtain'd gloom
The likeneſs of his Ora's bloom.

Auguſt 7, 1805.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

SAINT ROMUALD.

IN the Monthly Magazine (vol. xi. p. 501), some inquiries concerning St. Rumald, or Rumbold, are anſwered by ſtating, that a child of that name, born at King's Sutton, was canonized. This may be; but there is a far more celebrated ſaint of the name, of whom Muratori thus ſpeaks in the "Annals of Italy," under the year 1010:—"In queſti tempi per la Toſcana ſpezialmente, e pel ducato di Spoleti, San Romoaldo, abbate, ſpargeva odore di gran ſantità, edificava monaſteri, e dilatava l'ordine religioſo, che ſi chiamo Camaldolenſe." This ſaint, the Benedictine reformer, was promoted by the Emperor Henry of Germany to be abbot of the monaſtery of St. Adalberto, in Ravenna. He lived to the unuſual age of 120, if one may credit the "Vita S. Romualdi" of Petrus Diaconus.

MARBLED-SOAP.

Some years ago (vol. xv. p. 325) one of your Correſpondents inquired concerning the make of marbled-ſoap, and expreſſed a little diſpleaſure at the privacy affected by a ſoap-boiler to whom he had applied for a deſcription of the proceſs.—I do not perceive that the ſolicited information has ever been communicated. I know little of the matter; but, when a boy at ſchool, I was in the habit of viſiting at the houſe of a kinſman who manufactured marbled-ſoap, and in whoſe work-rooms I have occaſionally ſeen this ſubſtance made. What I recollect is this. The fragments of white-ſoap which broke off in the cutting it up for ſale, were thrown together in a binn. When boiling-days were at hand, theſe fragments were minced with a ſemicircular job-knife, ſuch as is uſed to ſever whole cheeſes, and reduced nearly to the form into which a cook chops ſuet on a trencher. Theſe dice of ſoap were next thrown promiſcuouſly into the trough, or cooler, where the next ſoap was to be refrigerated and moulded. Into the kettle, or copper, of hot ſoap, a certain quantity, ſometimes of cinnabar, and ſometimes of pounded indigo, was flung and ſtirred up. The liquid hot ſoap, thus ſtained, was then poured on the cold fragments, whoſe edges it blunted and melted off, and whoſe interſtices it filled up. When cold, a homogeneous maſs had been formed, which was a beautifully marbled ſoap.

DATE OF THE FIRST BOOK OF MACCABEES.

Calmet, Michaelis, and Eichhorn, are at a loſs for the date of the firſt book of Maccabees. Among the ſymptomatic paſſages which they plead in behalf of their reſpective ſuppoſitions, no mention is made of the ſixteenth verſe of the eighth chapter: yet this verſe nearly decides the queſtion. Speaking of the Romans, it obſerves, "That they committed their government to one man every year, who ruled over all their country, and that all were obedient to that one, and that there was neither envy nor emulation among them."

This deſcription is not true of any period during the Roman republic; for then they had two conſuls every year.—It is not true of the dictatorſhip of Julius Cæſar; for that was not renewed annually. It is not true of the interval domineered by a triumvirate; nor is it true of any æra ſubſequent to the aſſumption of the auguſt and imperial titles by Octavius, for theſe were conferred for ten years. It applies only to that ſhort period intervening between the battle of Actium and the acceptance of the emperorſhip; while Auguſtus was yearly re-appointed chief conſul, and united in appearance the characters of an annual and of a ſole magiſtrate.

The author of the firſt book of Maccabees therefore obtained his ideas of the Roman world during the four or five years immediately ſucceeding the battle of Actium; unleſs perhaps the impreſſion ſo ſtudiouſly made during theſe years continued to prevail throughout the reign of Auguſtus in Egypt and the remote provinces, which were ſlow in finding out that the ſenate had accepted a perpetual maſter.

ORIGIN OF CHRISTMAS.

Gibbon (vol. ii. p. 326) takes part with thoſe antiquaries who ſuppoſe our Chriſtmas to have originated in the Pagan Brumalia, or celebration of the winter-ſolſtice: this diſaccords with the preciſe date. Is it not more probable that the Jewiſh feſtival ordained by Judas Maccabæus (1 Maccabees, iv. 59.) in honour of the dedication of the altar, ſhould have become a Chriſtian rite? This feſtival took place on the twenty-fifth of the month Caſlem, which, as it nearly coincided with December, would be ſo tranſlated.

DIAPERS.

DIAPERS.

Diaper is the name given to a linen-cloth with a rhomboidal figure or pattern, which is used to make napkins and night-caps. Whence the word? I suspect it to have been originally written D'Ypres; that the art of manufacturing it was brought hither from Flanders; and that the article was named from its native place. Many kinds of stuff are called from the towns in which they were first made. Thus, at Leeds are sold Amens (originally Amiens); at Halifax, Denims (originally De Nismes); at Manchester, calicoes (originally Calicuts or Calcuttas); at Norwich, Mecklenburgs; and in Spital-fields, Mantuas and Paduasoys.—Worstead-yarn is so called from a town in Norfolk, where the Flemish wool-combers first settled; and porcelain has its vulgar name from China.

DR. ARTHUR CHARLET *to* ARCHBISHOP TENISON (*giving some* ACCOUNT *of* MR. POLAND).—*Ex* BIB. HARL.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

"I have not the satisfaction to know either Dr. Williams* or his son, so much as by face, but I am very well acquainted with his learned writings against the Papists, Deists, and in defence of the Liturgy, that justly entitle him to the favour of all, that love the Church or learning. I am heartily sorry I did not know sooner his son's pretensions and your Grace's wishes, having a little spent my credit already with my neighbours.

"Mr. Warden is a very sincere promoter of learning; but his long, and frequent absence from the College, has deprived him of that just authority with his society which he ought to have, and, by his continual presence now, hereafter will have. The time is now very short, but whatever good office I can do, shall zealously be performed with regard to your Grace's pleasure. Where so many pretend, and those young, we think one disappointment a fair step, if the youth be hopeful, to be preferred the next election.

"As to Mr. Poland's behaviour, it was so public and notorious here, that the late Vice Chancellor ordered him to depart this place; which he accordingly promised to do, and did for some time, but afterwards, in the Vice Chancellor's absence, returned. Evidence was then offered upon oath, of his trampling upon the Common Prayer Book, talking against the Scriptures, commending Commonwealths, justifying the murder of King Charles, railing against priests in general, with a thousand other extravagancies, as his common conversation. His behaviour was the same in Scotland and Holland, where he quarrelled with the professors. He had the vanity here to own himself a spy upon the University; and insinuated, that he received pensions from some great men, and that his characters of persons here were the only measures followed above. His insolent carriage made him at last contemptible, both to the scholars and the townsmen: I was always apt to fancy that he would appear at last to be a Papist. He pretended to great intrigues and correspondencies, and by those means abused the names of some very great men. He boasted much of the young Lord Ashley Cooper; how he had framed him, and that he should outdo his grandfather in all his glorious designs. At his going away, he pretended some considerable office would force him to declare himself of some Church very speedily; and that he should be a Member of Parliament, and then should have an opportunity of being revenged on priests and universities.—When he came down first, he promised himself very many discoveries, from the freedom of my conversation; but before I came from London, he had so exposed himself, that a very worthy person, Mr. Kennett, who was to introduce him to my acquaintance, gave me timely caution, so that I saw him but once, at my door, and ever afterwards he reputed me amongst his worst enemies, for which he swore revenge. Mr. Creech and Mr. Gibson,* whom he courted much, very little valued his learning, to which he so much pretended. However, I presume, he might have done well enough, in case he could have commanded his temper, which is so very violent, as to betray him in all places and countries he has been in.

"I beg your pardon for this letter, and humbly thank you for your approbation of our music, which my friend Mr. Pepys very much admires. I humbly beg leave to remain your Grace's most dutiful servant, AR. CHARLETT."

Univ. College, Oct. 25, 1695.

* Author of The Case of Lay Communion with the Church of England considered. Lond. 1683, 4to.—A Roman Catechism, with an Answer thereto. Lond. 1686-7.—Vindication of Archbishop Tillotson's Sermon's, concerning the Divinity and Incarnation of our blessed Saviour Lord. 1695. 4to.—Eglurhad byrr ar Gatechism yr Eglwys ynghyd a Thystiflaethau or Serythurlan,

* Afterwards Bishop of London. Author of Chronicon Saxonicum, and other works.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

DR. CHARLES HOPE has laid before this Society an account of experiments, with obfervations, upon the contraction of water by heat at low temperatures. It has been long known that heat, when applied to water at the temperature of 32°, caufes a diminution in the bulk of the fluid. The water contracts, and continues to contract, with the increafe of temperature, till it reach the 40th or 41ft degree. Between this point and the 42d or 43d, it fuffers fcarcely any perceptible change; but when heated beyond this, it expands in proportion to the heat communicated. The object of Dr. H.'s Paper is to prove, by a fet of new experiments, that this opinion with regard to water is founded in truth.

Dr. H. refts his conclufions on fix experiments, the laft of which is as follows:

Ex. vi.—"I filled the jar with water of the temperature 39½°, the air and fupport being 39°."

Thermometers were fufpended near the bottom, and juft below the furface of the fluid in the jar.

A mixture of fnow and falt was introduced into the bafin about the middle part.

	Bottom.	*Top.*	*Air.*
At commencement, .	39·5	39·5	39°
In 10 minutes, . .	39+	38+	
In 25 ditto, . . .	39+	36.5*	
In 35 ditto, . . .	39	36—	
In 55 ditto, . . .	39	35	
An hour and 10 min.	39—	34+	
An hour and 35 ditto,	39—	34—	
Two hours, . . .	39—	33+	

"This experiment (fays Dr. H.) fhews, that when a portion in the middle of a column of water at temperature 39.°5 is cooled, the colder fluid rifes, and does not defcend through the warmer mafs, and prefents the unequivocal demonftrations, that water of the temperature 39½° is actually expanded by lofing heat."

The author concludes, that the general import of his experiments is, that water which is ice-cold, or a few degrees warmer, when heated, becomes fpecifically heavier;—that water of 40° when heated becomes fpecifically lighter;—that water above 40°, by the lofs of heat, or by cold, is rendered fpecifically heavier;—and that water below 40° is by the fame caufe rendered fpecifically lighter. Hence heat in low temperatures caufes water to contract, and at fuperior temperatures to expand; and Dr. H. thinks, that the point at which the change in the conftitution of this fluid in relation to heat takes place, lies between 39½° and 40°.

Mr. Profeffor PLAYFAIR has prefented to this Society "A Comparifon of fome Obfervations on the Diurnal Variations of the Barometer, made by M. Lamanon in Peyroufe's Voyage round the World, with thofe made at Calcutta by Dr. Balfour."

The agreement between thefe is remarkable. Dr. Balfour found, during the whole lunation, in which he obferved the barometer from half-hour to half-hour, that the mercury conftantly fell from 10 at night to 6 in the morning; and from 6 to 10 in the morning it rofe: from 10 in the morning to 6 at night it fell again; and laftly rofe from 6 to 10 at night. The greateft height is therefore at 10 at night and 10 in the morning, and the leaft at 6 at night and 6 in the morning.

The only difference between this and the refult of M. Lamanon's obfervations is, that, according to the latter, the minimum is ftated to have happened about 4, inftead of 6.

According to Dr. Balfour, the variations of the barometer are connected with the reciprocations of the fea and land-winds during the day and night. But the probability of this fuppofition is deftroyed by the obfervations of the French navigators. Thefe obfervations were made too far out at fea to leave room for fuppofing that the land-winds had any influence on the phenomena to which they refer. It is at the fame time doubtful whether thofe phenomena can be afcribed to the atmofpherical tides produced by the Sun and Moon, as the ebbing and flowing of the mercury in the barometer appears to have no

* Ice at this time began to be formed on the fide of the veffel.

no dependence on the poſition of thoſe luminaries relatively to one another, but happens, it ſhould ſeem, conſtantly at the ſame hour, in all aſpects of the Moon, and at all ſeaſons of the year.

The following is an account of two intereſting rainbows ſeen at Dunglaſs; as communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, by Mr. Profeſſor PLAYFAIR.

At Dunglaſs, a little before ſunſet, was ſeen a large and beautiful rainbow, formed on a cloud which hung over the ſea, and from which a ſhower was falling at a conſiderable diſtance to the S. E. The Sun was about 2° high, ſo that the arch was not much leſs than a ſemicircle with its higheſt point elevated about 40°. At the point where the northern extremity of this arch touched the horizon, another arch ſeemed alſo to ſpring from the ſea, diverging from the former at an angle of 3° or 4° on the ſide towards the Sun. This arch did not exceed 7° or 8° in length; it was of the ſame breadth with the principal bow; it had the colours in the ſame order, and nearly of the ſame brightneſs; or if any difference was diſcernible, it was, that the tranſition from one colour to another was not made with ſo much delicacy in the laſt-mentioned rainbow as in the former.

A phenomenon ſimilar to this is deſcribed in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," which is aſcribed to the reflection of the Sun's rays from the ſurface of the ſea, ſo as to fall on the cloud where the rainbow was formed. This hypotheſis ſeemed to Mr. P. to agree with the phenomenon witneſſed at Dunglaſs: for the accidental rainbow was ſeen only at the extremity where the principal arch roſe from the ſea, and where the Sun's rays, reflected from the ſurface of the water, might fall on the drops of rain. The other parts of the cloud could not receive rays ſo reflected, as the land intervened, and there, accordingly, no veſtige of the accidental rainbow was obſerved.

The accidental rainbow lay on the ſide toward the Sun; which is agreeable to the hypotheſis; for the rays that fell, after reflection from the ſurface of the water, on the drops of rain, muſt have come as from a point as much depreſſed below the horizon, as the Sun was, at that inſtant, elevated above it. The axis of the accidental rainbow muſt, therefore, have made with the axis of the principal one, an angle equal to twice the Sun's elevation, and its centre muſt have been elevated by that ſame quantity above the centre of the other; ſo that if it had been complete, it would have been wholly between the principal rainbow and the Sun.

When phenomena of this kind occur, Mr. P. recommends, that the inclination of the two bows and the Sun's height ſhould be obſerved at the ſame time. For if I be called their angle of interſection, E the elevation of the Sun, and S the angle ſubtended at the eye by the ſemidiameter of the rainbow, if complete—an angle which is conſtantly the ſame, and nearly equal to 42°, it is eaſy to infer from ſpherical trigonometry that $\text{ſine}\ \frac{1}{2} I = \frac{\text{ſine}\ E}{\text{ſine}\ S}$. Computing from this formula, the inclination of the two bows, in the preſent inſtance, comes out nearly 5°.

Phenomena of this kind can but ſeldom occur, as the neceſſary conditions will not often come together. The principal rainbow muſt be over the ſea, the ſurface of which muſt be ſmooth, and extend ſomewhat on the ſide towards the Sun, and the Sun ſo low that the light reflected from the water may be conſiderable.

Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE read to this Society a Paper containing an account of experiments on the combuſtion of the diamond, of which the following appears to be entirely new, and tends to prove the identity of carbon and diamond.

Having prepared ſome pure oxide of iron, he mixed a ſmall quantity of it with one-fourth of its weight of diamond-powder, prepared in the following manner:—The diamond, being reduced to powder in a ſteel mortar, was boiled in muriatic-acid, to diſſolve the iron particles which have been abraded from it.—After proper edulcoration, it was heated in a muffle, to burn off the carbon of the ſteel which remained after treatment with the acid, and which rendered the powder of a grey colour. He obſerved the coaly matter take fire at the edge of the heap of powder next the ſtrongeſt heat, and gradually ſpread itſelf, till at laſt the whole appeared as if burning. The glow through the powder ceaſed ſoon after, and on removing it he found it perfectly clean and white. From the diminution of the original weight of the diamond, he found that a part of it had been conſumed.

The mixture of oxide and diamond-powder thus prepared was put into a Corniſh-clay crucible, and expoſed to a pretty ſtrong heat for half an hour, after which the

the oxide was found to be reduced into a metallic button of cast-iron. Another portion of the oxide of iron used in this experiment, when placed in the same circumstances without the diamond, was not reduced.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON having sent to Dr. HOPE a collection of specimens from the northern coast of Antrim, with a catalogue and observations, the specimens were exhibited to the Society, and the observations read. Of the latter, the first part relates to a species of basalt discovered by Dr. Richardson in the peninsula of Portrush, about six miles to the west of the Giant's Causeway, to which Mr. Pictet, of Geneva, in a tour through Ireland, in 1801, gave the name of silicious basalt. It is found to contain a greater proportion of silica than usual. It is arranged in parallel strata, from ten to twenty inches thick, constructed of large prisms, generally pentagonal, which, when broken, divide into smaller prisms. It contains marine exuviæ in great abundance, on which account some mineralogists deny that this fossil is of the species of basalt. The next part of the observations relates to the construction of the whin-stone dykes on the coast of Antrim. They are formed of large massive prisms, laid horizontally, which are always divisible into smaller prisms, that are likewise horizontal.

Mr. RUSSEL gave to the Society an account of a singular variety of hernia, which is a species of inguinal hernia, and in which the viscera burst through the common parietes of the abdomen, exactly opposite to the lower and external orifice of the ring, where they come into contact with the spermatic-cord, and descend along it directly into the scrotum.

The Rev. Dr. FINLAYSON laid before the Society an account of an Aurora Borealis, as seen by Dr. Patrick Graham.—This happened after a period of intense cold, during which much snow had fallen. It had begun to thaw; the temperature of the air was mild, and the aspect of the sky serene. The Sun was yet a full hour above the horizon, when the heavens became covered with a light palish vapour, extending in longitudinal streaks from west to east. On a minuter examination it proved to exhibit all the characters of a true Aurora Borealis. It continued for a space of more than twenty minutes, and then gradually vanished. Perhaps the phenomenon appears more frequently than is suspected, an account of one seen by day-light in Ireland, by Dr. H. Usher, is recorded in the "Annual Register" for 1789.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh have also thought worthy of distinction two Papers on antiquities. The one is a letter from the Abbé Mann, concerning the *Chartreuse* of Perth, from which it appears, that it was erected during the reign, and by the direction, of James I. of Scotland, about 1430. The first prior was Oswald de Corda; the last, Adam Forman. The demolition of the religious houses at Perth began in 1559. The other is a dissertation on the term *skull*, or skoll, used in old writings, by Dr. Jamieson.

They have also presented to the public a Biographical Memoir of Dr. James Hutton, by Mr. Playfair; and one of Dr. Black, by Mr. Adam Ferguson.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MALCOLM COWAN'S, *for Sails for Ships that may be reefed in a few Minutes, in the most tempestuous Weather, by very few Seamen, &c.*

THE advantages proposed by this invention are as follow:—To enable ships to reef their courses in a few minutes; 1st, on a lee shore, in stormy weather, when it may be necessary to reduce the sails, though at the same time it may be dangerous to take their effect off the ship by hauling them up to reef them on the yard: 2dly, When the ship's crews are reduced by sickness, by part of them being in prizes, or employed on shore, or weakened by labour or fatigue; 3dly, In gales of wind in frosty weather, when it is difficult to handle the sail; 4thly, In merchant-ships with few seamen, because the sails can be hauled up and set again in less time, as one part of the sail is taken off or set again at a time, and consequently receives less of the force of the wind.

We are also assured by the patentee, that when ships are obliged to carry a press of sail in squally weather, in chace, &c. the sails may be reefed and set again in a minute, without starting tack or sheet, or

or risk of splitting. If a sail should split in one part, it would be stopped by the reef-bands. When the sail is hauled up it will be almost furled to the yard, and bent to the cringles, on the rope of the reef-band. The weight of the reefs is removed from the yard to the foot of the sail, without increasing the strain on the yards. The sails being reduced at the foot, instead of the head, will stand longer and better in a gale of wind, as the squarest part of the sail is taken off when reefed. These sails can be easily hauled up out of the fire of guns, &c. and the expence of them will be less; though they will last longer, from not being liable to split in hauling up or setting. Half-worn sails made in the usual form may be altered, and from the saving in the wear and tear will abundantly pay for the expence.

The mode of working these sails is thus explained by the inventor.

When the courses are to be reefed, cast off the lower clews from the thimbles in the upper clews, haul up the slack-sail by the buntlines, and haul tort the reef-line, one part at a time, from the middle of the sail, towards the clews, and make it fast round the upper clews, so as to confine the lower clews.

To set the sail, reeve a few turns of the lashing for the clews, and haul them down, overhauling the reef-line and buntlines.

To reef the top sails, send a man up to each lower yard-arm, settle the hallyards, and haul the sail down by the reef-tackles, and pass the turns of the earings through the thimbles in the earing cringles and on the foot-rope, and make them fast. Hoist the sail tort up, haul through the slack of the buntlines, and haul tort the reef-line on each side towards the clews, and make fast.

The top-gallant-sails are reefed in the same manner by earings at the lower part, and a small gasket rove as a reef-line; or from the deck by the clewlines and a buntline.

The buntlines and reef-line will confine the slack-sail, when reefed, close up in the wake of the reef-band; and the buntlines will only require to be kept hand tort, as is usual, to prevent them from chafing the sail.

The Minotaur, of 74 guns, has reefed these courses in two minutes, in a gale of wind, without sending a man off the deck.

Observations of the Patentee.—Sails made on this plan being adapted to square-rigged vessels of every description, may, in many situations, be the means of saving them from destruction, particularly in the winter season, when so many ships are unavoidably exposed in gales of wind to the dangers of lee-shores and narrow seas.

MR. ALEXANDER BOND'S (HATTON-GARDEN), *for Improvements in the Construction of Clocks and other Time-Keepers, so as to render them of much greater Utility both by Land and Sea.*

Mr. Bond's invention consists, generally, in the making the dial-plate on which the hours are marked, of some transparent or semitransparent substance, so that the letters and figures, as well as the hands that point to the hour and minutes, being opaque, and a light placed behind, the hour may be known during the night, or in a dark room. To accomplish this there are several methods. In one described in the specification before us, the dial-plate of the clock is advanced so far before the wheels or movement-part, by means of long axles, that there may be room for placing a lamp or candle between the works and the dial plate, so that the light may go through without interruption. In another the works or movements are so much smaller than the dial-plate, that the hours and minutes, and the hands that point to them, can be seen beyond the case in which they are contained. In a third the wheels are to be placed either above or below, or at one side of the dial-plate, so that the light may shine through the handles.

These clocks, whatever be the nature of the construction, are intended to be covered with a case, to prevent the light from spreading over the apartment, provided the lamp or candle is behind the dial-plate. Time keepers of this sort may be so constructed as to be placed or fixed in a window-shutter, or in a door, or over a door, or in any situation to tell the hour in a dark apartment. And it is evident that the invention is applicable to clocks of steeples belonging to churches or other public buildings, as well as to table and other house-clocks, whether they go with a spring or weights, or with a pendulum or balance-wheel.

The substances used by Mr. B. for his dial-plates are glass of all sorts, enamel, china, talc, horn, paper, silk, marble, ivory, or any other substance that is either transparent or semitransparent, so as to let sufficient light pass through to shew the hour.

Mr. Bond has a new method of making enamelled dial-plates, by which the appearance is highly improved. Dial-plates

are usually made of enamel, on a plate of metal, by melting or fusion: these are very liable to crack by the expansion and contraction of two thin substances, the one being of metal, and the other of a vitrious substance, so closely united and unequally operated upon by heat and cold.

To remedy this evil the patentee makes the enamelled plates without any metallic substance, and of a sufficient thickness to admit of grinding and polishing perfectly smooth and flat, as looking-glass plates are polished. The plates so polished are then fixed on metal plates by means of gum or cement; or by means of setting them by turning over the edge of the metal, as in jewellery, and thereby fixing them together, so as to keep them in place and connected, but not so closely as when the enamel is fluxed on the metallic plate.

MR. C. F. MOLLERSTEN (HACKNEY), *for a Chemical Composition and Method of applying the same in the Preparation of Leather, Silks, Taffetas, and Linen.*

The composition prepared for the black colour consists of two gallons of linseed-oil, one gallon of whale oil, and half a pound of horse-grease mixed together with four pounds of fine-ground Prussia-blue and four pounds of lampblack, and boiled on a strong fire; to this add one pound of finely-ground benzoin-gum, mixed in a gallon of linseed-oil, of which half a gallon is put in when the composition has boiled half an hour, and the rest when it is boiled sufficiently, that is, when it is so thick that no drops fall from any thing dipped into it; and when cold it is fit for use.

For other colours the genuine linseed-oil must be well bleached; to two gallons of which put half a gallon of spermaceti-oil, and half a pound of Prussian-blue; place them in a glass vessel in a strong sun, and when they have attained the same consistency as the black composition, after having boiled half an hour, take a pound of benzoin-gum, mixed with a gallon of linseed-oil bleached, and add it as before. The colours used are those composed of metallic and animal parts, or metallic only.

The mode of working the leather, and the necessary implements, are as follow: For leather, after having been well curried, draw it out with pincers, and nail it on a board to fit the oven, which board first cover with woollen blankets, and then lay the composition on the outside of the leather as thin as possible, by using iron scrapers of proper dimensions. Every time the composition is so laid on leather, put the board into the oven to dry the composition; and when it is taken out of the oven dry, and previous to the composition being again put on, the leather must be well rubbed with pumice-stone, to smooth it, and make the composition fasten on better. When this is done, and the leather possesses its regular gloss all over, it is to be speedily taken loose from the board, and when cold it is ready for use.

The number of times the composition should be put on the leather is very uncertain, as it depends entirely on its quality. Silks, taffetas, and linen, are done in the same manner.

The drying of the leather is done in an oven or furnace; through two iron doors in the front of the oven, as large as the opening, the boards are put in the oven on iron rails, which are placed on the two-length sides. The fire-place is made towards one side under the oven, and the flames and smoke go under and on all sides round the oven by means of a fire-proof flue. A slow fire must be kept during the working of the leather, not higher than sixty degrees. All boots must be done, formed, or shaped, on blocks previous to their being put in the oven. Some woollen-stuff must be put between the wood and the leather, to prevent the heat from affecting it.

MR. J. C. STEVENS (NEW BOND-STREET), *for a Method of generating Steam.*

By some experiments Mr. S. found that the elasticity of steam, at the temperature of boiling oil, or 600°, was equal to upwards of forty times the pressure of the atmosphere. Upon the application of this principle depends this invention, which consists in forming a boiler by means of a combination of a number of small vessels, instead of a large one; the relative strength of the materials of which these vessels are composed increasing in proportion to the diminution of capacity. Mr. C. gives the following description of a boiler which he reckons the best.

Suppose a plate of brass, of one foot square, in which a number of holes are perforated, into each of which is fixed one end of a copper tube, an inch in diameter, and two feet long, and the other end of the tube inserted in like manner into a similar piece of brass: the tubes to be cast in the plates. These plates are to be inclosed at each end of the pipes by a strong cap

cap of cast-iron or brass, so as to leave a space of an inch or two between the plates or ends of the pipes and the cast iron cap at each end. The caps at each end are to be fastened by screw-bolts passing through them into the plates. The necessary supply of water is to be injected, by means of a forcing-pump into the cap at one end; and through a tube inserted into the cap at the other end the steam is to be conveyed to the cylinder of a steam-engine. The whole is then to be encircled in brick-work or masonry in the usual manner.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

⁂ *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE recur with satisfaction to our annual task of announcing the various Medical, Surgical, and Scientific Lectures delivered during the Winter-season in this Metropolis. The well-known talents of the various Lecturers, their extensive practice in this populous City, and the numerous cases always furnished of every disease by our great Hospitals, necessarily render London THE FIRST SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. We are happy to find that this truth begins to be properly understood, and that the classes of the various Lecturers are every year greatly increased in numbers, not only in native Students, but in Foreigners from every University in Europe and America, so as to make a total number of several hundreds in every season.

The Winter Course of Lectures given at the adjoining Hospitals of ST. THOMAS's and GUY's will commence in the following order.—At St. Thomas's:—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Tuesday, October 1, at one o'clock. Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. COOPER (illustrated by select Cases under his care in Guy's Hospital), on Monday, October 7, at eight in the evening.——At Guy's Hospital:—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY, Wednesday, October 2, at 10 in the morning. Principles and Practice of Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN, on Thursday, October 3, at ten in the morning. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Friday, October 4, at 8 in the morning. Pathology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, by Dr CURRY, on Friday, October 4, at 8 in the evening. Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Monday, October 7, at a quarter before 7 in the evening. Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN (Lecturer at the Royal Institution), on Tuesday, October 8, at half past 6 in the afternoon. Clinical Lectures on select Medical Cases, from November till May, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. CURRY, and Dr. MARCET. Besides these, a Course of Lectures will be given on Veterinary Medicine, by Mr. COLEMAN, Professor at the Veterinary College. And one on the Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX, Surgeon-Dentist. These several Lectures are so arranged that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete Course of Medical and Chirurgical Instruction. Terms and other particulars may be learnt by applying to Mr. STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's Hospital; who is also empowered to enter gentlemen as pupils to such of the Lectures as are delivered at Guy's.

The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre, ST. BARTHOLOMEW's HOSPITAL, during the ensuing winter:—On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL. On Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY. On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY. On Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. MACARTNEY. On Chemistry, by Dr. EDWARDS. On the Materia Medica, by Dr. POWELL. On Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. THYNNE. The Anatomical Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy, by Mr. LAWRENCE. The Anatomical Lectures will begin on Tuesday, October 1, and the other Lectures on the succeeding days of the same week. Further particulars may be learned by applying to Mr. NICHOLSON, at the Apo-

Apothecary's-shop, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr. HEADINGTON and Mr. FRAMPTON will commence their Autumnal Course of Lectures at the Theatre of the LONDON HOSPITAL, on Anatomy, Physiology, and the Principles and Operations of Surgery, on the 1st of October, at two o'clock. The Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissection by Mr. ARMIGER.—Dr. DENNISON will lecture at the same place on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The first Monday in October next will commence a Course of Lectures on Physic and Chemistry, at the Laboratory in Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square, at the usual morning-hours, viz. on the Therapeutics at a quarter before eight; on the Practice of Physic at half after eight; and on Chemistry, at a quarter after nine o'clock, by GEORGE PEARSON, M.D.F.R.S. of the College of Physicians, and Senior Physician to St. George's Hospital, &c. &c. These Lectures are delivered every morning, except on Saturdays, when, at nine o'clock, a Clinical Lecture is given, on the cases of patients in St. George's Hospital. Proposals may be had at St. George's Hospital, and at No. 14, Leicester-square.

The established plan for the instruction of Medical students at the WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL will be continued for the ensuing season.

Dr. PEARSON'S Lectures will also be continued as usual, at his Theatre in Leicester-square.

The Autumnal Course of Lectures on the Institutions and Practice of Medicine, Chemistry, &c. by CHARLES BADHAM, M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, will be commenced on the 15th of October, at eight o'clock, and will be continued at the usual hours. For particulars apply to Dr. Badham, at his house in Clifford-street.

Dr. BATTY, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, &c. &c. will commence his usual Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and on the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday, October 7, at his house in Great Marlborough street.

Mr. BLAIR'S Lectures on the Natural History of Man (for the information of scientific and professional gentlemen, amateurs of natural-history, students in the liberal and fine-arts, &c.) will recommence on the 28th of January, at the Bloomsbury Dispensary, Great Russel-street; to be continued every succeeding Tuesday and Friday evening, at eight o'clock precisely, until the termination of the Course, which will consist of about twenty Lectures.

The Autumnal Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, will commence at the Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, October 11, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. BROOKES. In these Lectures the Structure of the Human Body will be demonstrated on recent subjects, and further illustrated by Preparations, and the Functions of the different Organs will be explained. The Surgical Operations are performed, and every part of Surgery so elucidated, as may best tend to complete the Operating Surgeon. The Art of Injecting, and of making Anatomical Preparations, will be taught practically. Gentlemen zealous in the pursuit of Zoology will meet with uncommon opportunities of prosecuting their researches in Comparative Anatomy.—Surgeons in the Army and Navy may be assisted in renewing their Anatomical Knowledge, and every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation as well as instruction. Anatomical Converzationes will be held weekly, when the different subjects treated of will be discussed familiarly, and the Students' views forwarded. To these none but pupils can be admitted. Spacious apartments, thoroughly ventilated, and replete with every convenience, will be open in the morning, for the purposes of Dissecting and Injecting, where Mr. Brookes attends to direct the Students, and demonstrate the various parts as they appear on dissection. An extensive Museum, containing preparations illustrative of every part of the human body, and its diseases, appertains to the Theatre, to which Students will have occasional admittance. Gentlemen inclined to support this School by contributing preternatural or morbid parts, subjects in natural history, &c. (individually of little value to the possessors), may have the pleasure of seeing them preserved, arranged, and registered, with the names of the donors. The inconveniences usually attending Anatomical Investigations are counteracted by an antiseptic process, the result of experiments made by Mr. Brookes on human subjects at Paris in the year 1782; the account of which was delivered to the Royal Society, and read on the 17th of June, 1784. This method has since been so far improved, that the florid colour

lour of the muscles is preserved, and even heightened. Pupils may be accommodated in the house. Gentlemen established in practice, desirous of renewing their anatomical knowledge, may be accommodated with an apartment to dissect in privately.

Mr. CARPUE will commence his Anatomical Lectures on Monday the 30th of September, 1805. The dissecting-room will be open from eight o'clock in the morning till five in the evening. Three Courses are given every year. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Carpue, at his house No. 50, Dean-street, Soho.

Mr. CHEVALIER, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary, will begin his Winter Course of Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery on Monday the 7th of October, at seven o'clock in the evening, at his house in South Audley street, Grosvenor-square, where printed particulars may be had.

Dr. CLARKE will begin his usual Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Friday the 4th of October, at the Lecture-room, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square.—For the convenience of gentlemen attending the different hospitals, these Lectures will be given from a quarter past ten to a quarter past eleven in the morning. Particulars may be known by applying to Dr. Clarke, Burlington-street, or to Mr. Clarke, at the Lecture room.

Mr. MILBURNE's Physiological Lectures, illustrated by Anatomical Preparations, Casts, Drawings, &c. &c. will recommence the first Monday evening in October, to be continued every succeeding Monday evening, at eight o'clock precisely.

Dr REID, of the Finsbury Dispensary, will commence his next Winter Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the second week of October. They will be delivered in a part of the city that may be convenient for pupils attending the hospitals. Further particulars may be learnt at Dr. Reid's house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square

Mr. JOHN TAUNTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Surgeon to the City Dispensary, &c. will commence his first Winter Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, in October next, at the Theatre of Anatomy. An ample field for professional instruction will be afforded by the privilege which the pupils may enjoy, by attending the clinical practice of both the City and Finsbury Dispensaries. Lectures will be delivered on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. REID; and on Midwifery, including the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. SQUIRE. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Taunton, No. 10, Paternoster-row, Cheapside.

At the Theatre of Anatomy in Great Windmill-street, Mr. WILSON's Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, will begin on Tuesday, October 1. Two Courses of Lectures are read during the Winter and Spring Seasons.—In the first Course is explained the Structure of every part of the Human Body, so as to exhibit a complete view of its Anatomy, as far as it has been hitherto investigated; to which are added, its Physiology and Pathology. In the second Course, the Structure of the Human Body is again explained; after which follow Lectures on the Operations of Surgery; and the Course concludes with the Anatomy of the *Gravid Uterus*. A Lecture is given daily from two till four o'clock. Practical Anatomy in the mornings as usual.—A plan and terms of the Course may be had at the Theatre.

A new Society has been lately instituted under the title of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; the leading objects of which are, to promote a spirit of harmony among the members of the profession, and to serve as a centre for the communication of papers, which from time to time will be given to the public. The following names of the Officers and Council will justify the highest expectations of the advantages to science which are likely to result from this institution:—President, Wm. Saunders, M D. F.R.S.; John Abernethy, Esq. F R.S. Vice-President; Charles Rochemont Aikin, Esq. Secretary; William Babington, M D. F.R.S. Vice President; Matthew Baillie, M D. F.R S.; Thomas Bateman, M.D. F.L.S; Gilbert Blane, M.D. F.R.S.; Sir Wm. Blizard, F.R.S. Vice-President; John Cooke, M.D. F. A.S. Vice-President; Astley Cooper, Esq F.R.S. Treasurer; James Curry, M.D. F.A.S.; Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. M. D; Thompson Forster, Esq; Algernon Frampton, M.D. John Heaviside, Esq. F R.S.; Alexander Marcet, M.D. Foreign Secretary; David Pitcairne, M.D. F.R S; Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D. F.R.S.; H. Leigh Thomas,

Thomas, Esq.; James Wilson, Esq. F.R.S.; John Yelloly, M D. Secretary. This Society will commence its meetings in the month of October next, at its apartments in Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, where communications and donations of books are requested to be sent, directed to the Secretaries.

Dr. JAMES PLAYFAIR, Principal of the United College of St. Andrew's, has circulated Proposals for publishing by Subscription a Complete System of Geography, Ancient and Modern, in six volumes quarto. The whole of the work being ready for the press, the first volume will be published as soon as a competent number of subscribers is obtained, and the subsequent volumes will appear without any unnecessary delay. Each volume is to contain between seven and eight hundred pages, and will be accompanied by eight or ten ancient and modern maps, elegantly engraved by the most eminent artists in Britain, and designed to form a separate atlas. We understand the Professor has been nearly thirty years engaged in perfecting this great design.

Mr. EVANSON has nearly ready for publication a Letter addressed to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, upon the subject of his Lordship's publication on the Trinity.

The same gentleman is just going to press with a second edition of the Dissonance of the Four Gospels, which will be enlarged, and have the addition of many valuable notes.

The first Number of a new work is in the press, under the title of the Academical Magazine, written by a member of the University of Oxford. This Magazine is intended to contain distinct treatises for the use of schools upon various branches of literature, particularly upon arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, mathematics, Latin, and Greek.

Mr. PALMER, of Hackney, who has a large collection of the late Mr. Job Orton's Letters, in his original short hand, is preparing a select number of them for the press, under the title of Letters to Dissenting Ministers and Students for the Ministry, which will be printed in a manner uniform with his Letters to a Young Clergyman, published by Mr. Stedman. A very valuable addition will be made to the collection by a series of Letters written to the late Mr. Clark, of Birmingham, from the year 1752 to 1762, which have been communicated by a friend into whose hands they fell upon Mr. Clark's decease. Memoirs of Mr. Orton will be prefixed by Mr. Palmer.

Mr. CLARK, of Isleworth, has in the press a work, the intent of which is to demonstrate, from the constitution and reproduction of the animal creation, the impossibility that beings so constituted could have had their existence in virtue of undirected energies; that they must have been the effect of a sovereign intelligence. He intends it as a Supplement to Paley's Evidences of Natural Religion.

Mr. ELMES, the architect, is engaged upon a poem, in blank verse, on the Progress of Architecture, consisting of three Books, viz. Egypt, Greece, and Rome; wherein he traces its progress through those three grand dynasties of art and classical architecture; and illustrates his poem with copious notes, analogous episodes, and historical anecdotes. Two of them (Egypt and Greece) are finished, and the entire work will be published early in the ensuing winter.

Dr. VALPY'S New Greek Grammar, written on the plan of his Latin Grammar, has been some time at press, and will be shortly published.

Mr. JONAS, author of the New Abridgment of Excise Laws, &c. intends shortly to publish a new and complete Work on Gauging.

Mr. G. J. WRIGHT is preparing for the press an Alphabetical Arrangement of the Facts contained in the "Annales de Chimie," from its Commencement to the present Time. A volume comprising an Analysis of the first twenty of the original is in considerable forwardness; and from the acknowledged rank of the work in every country where the sciences experience the fostering cultivation of enlightened minds, it is to be presumed that Mr. Wright's work will prove a source of information to the lover's of science in general, and to the philosophical chemist in particular. Should his labours meet with due encouragement, Mr. W. proposes to extend the like plan to the "Journal de Physique," and other periodical publications of eminence on the Continent, that the English reader may, in one view, be presented with the labours of foreign philosophers.

Dr. KINGLAKE is preparing for publication an extensive variety of additional cases, in farther proof of the salutary efficacy of the refrigerant treatment of gout.

The late Rev. ROBERT ROBINSON'S Miscellaneous Works, in four volumes octavo, including Memoirs of the Author, and a complete Index, will be ready for publication early in November.

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The Rev. EDMUND BUTCHER, author of a volume of excellent Sermons, has in the press a second volume of Discourses on Practical Subjects.

The same gentleman will shortly publish an Account of a Tour made by him from Sidmouth to the North of England.

The Unitarian Society, instituted in this city about fifteen years since, for the purpose of promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue, have lately reprinted several very scarce and valuable works, among which are the late Mr. Hugh Farmer's Dissertation on Miracles; his Essay on the Demoniacs mentioned in the New Testament; and his Dissertation on Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness; also the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey's Conversations on the Divine Government and on Christian Idolatry, and his Farewel Discourse to the Inhabitants of Catterick, in Yorkshire.

Mr. HOLCROFT, in the course of the present month, will present the public with a novel, the object of which is to shew the evil effects of gaming.

The Rev. HENRY BOYD, translator of Dante, has nearly ready for publication the Woodman's Tales, and other Poems. He has also made considerable progress in a Translation of the Select Tragedies of Alfiero.

Mr. ADAMS, the riding-master, is about to publish a new work on Horsemanship, in three volumes octavo.

Mr. PLAYFAIR will shortly publish a new edition of Dr. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, with Notes and Supplementary Chapters.

Mr. SALMON, author of Stemmata Latinitatis, proposes to publish Investigations on the Origin of French Particles, similar in plan to the Diversions of Purley.

We hear that the Translator of the Basia of Joannes Dellius, surnamed the Hermit, who not long since published some specimens of the work in a very respectable periodical Miscellany,* intends to send to the press a considerably enlarged and improved edition of the Basia, in one volume, elegantly printed. The number of the specimens already published by the Translator amount only to a dozen Kisses; since which he has had the good fortune to meet with the third and last edition of the Basia of our Hermit-poet, which contains upwards of forty Kisses, accompanied with a Preface, and some particulars relative to the author.

The Bishop of ST. ASAPH is about to publish a work on Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of Sowing Wheat, with a new Method of Investigating the Risings and Settings of the Fixed Stars.

An experienced wool-stapler will shortly publish a Treatise on the Essential Qualities of Wool, and the Objects to be attended to by the Grower for the Improvement of the British Fleece.

A Series of Aphorisms, translated from the Arabic, with a Commentary and Notes by the Translator, is in the press.

Mr. JAMES BRIGGS will shortly lay before the public Practical Observations on the principal Diseases of the Eyes, illustrated by Cases, translated from the Italion of Antonio Scarpa.

Mr. DONOVAN is printing an Epitome of the Natural History of the Insects of New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, Otaheite, and other Islands in the Indian, Southern, and Pacific Oceans; including the Figures and Descriptions of one hundred and fifty-two Species of the most splendid, beautiful, and interesting Insects hitherto discovered in those Countries.

Mr. P. HOMER has circulated a Letter on the subject of some editions of the Latin Classics that were published by his late brother Henry, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In his life-time he had edited several, and at his decease he left several others unfinished. The most expensive and voluminous of these were an edition of Livy in eight volumes, large octavo, and one of Tacitus in four. His brother had printed off a small portion of the text of Livy, and the whole of that of that of Tacitus, and had just begun a new Index to the latter, when he died of a decline, which was certainly hastened, if not occasioned, by too close an attention to his literary pursuits. His father, who survived him but a few weeks, continued the works, which were then in the press, as long as he lived; and at his decease, his brother Dr. Homer, himself, and some others of the family, completed the editions that were left unfinished. "They have (says Mr. Homer) now been published for more than twelve years, and the sale of them has been so unequal to our expectations, that we have hitherto lost by them more than three thousand pounds.— From respect to his memory, and from the natural wish to prevent the total loss of what he had already done, we were induced to finish the plan which he had laid out; and with great fatigue to ourselves we

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* See the European Magazine from February to May 1802 inclusive.

we composed a thick octavo volume of Index to the Works of Tacitus, and completed an edition of Livy, which he had but just begun." The works which remain unsold are:—Livy, 8 vols. large 8vo. 4l. 4s.; Tacitus, 4 vols. l. p. 2l. 2s.; Ditto, s. p. 1l. 8s.; Tractatus varii Latini, 5s.; Persius, with Notes, 3s. 6d.; Livii tres Libri, with Notes, from Drakenborch's edition, for the use of colleges and schools, 7s.; Bellendenus, with Dr. Parr's Preface, 8s.; Dr. Parr's Preface, without plates, 3s.; Ovidii Epistolæ, l. p. 4s. 6d.; Ditto, s. p. 2s. 6d.; Tacitus, de Oratore, 2s.; Ditto, l. p. 4s.—The family have appointed Mr. W. H. Lunn, of the Classical Library, Soho-square, their sole agent for the purpose of disposing of the works at the prices annexed.

The projected alterations for the benefit of the Bodleian Library, mentioned in a former Number, we are sorry to say, were negatived in convocation; but they are intended shortly to be brought forward again in a corrected form.

Mr. J. STODART, whose invention for gilding polished steel with gold we described in our last Number,* informs us, that a similar process may be performed with platina. That metal, in a state of solution, is taken up from the acid by agitation with ether, in the way that gold is, though certainly with less avidity. The ethereal solution of platina afforded by this process is deposited on the surface of polished iron, or steel, forming a coat of defence from rust.

Messrs. HOBSON and SYLVESTER, of Sheffield, have discovered that zinc is in fact a malleable metal. At a temperature between 210° and 300° of Fahrenheit, zinc yields to the hammer, and may be wire-drawn by keeping it at this temperature during the mechanical operation.—An oven, or a hollow metallic vessel, kept at a due heat, may be used for the pieces of zinc, in the same manner as the smith's forge is used for iron and steel. Zinc, after having been thus annealed and wrought, continues soft, flexible, and extensible, and does not return to its former partial brittleness, but may be bended and applied to the uses for which zinc has hitherto been thought unfit, such as the fabrication of vessels, the sheathing of ships, &c.

We formerly announced the invention a marine-spencer, to be worn in cases of danger at sea. The inventor, Mr. SPENCER, of Bow, having made considerable improvements in it, we think it proper to mention its construction, and the uses to which it may be applied. The spencer is a girdle of canvas, 4 feet 6 inches long, and 18 inches broad, well stuffed with cork-shavings; this is fastened loosely about the body with straps and buckles, and, to prevent its slipping too low, two strong tapes are brought over the shoulders, which fasten also with buckles. The first cost of this apparatus will not exceed five shillings; and from many experiments made at sea it will effectually preserve any person from drowning. In cases of persons falling overboard, any one unacquainted with swimming, if furnished with a marine-spencer, might safely leap after them, and keep them from sinking, until a boat could be launched. A corner of a seaman's locker, says the inventor, could not be better employed than in containing one of these spencers. It would be a desirable appendage to the life-boat, in cases where the whole crew could not be taken in at once; and any number of persons furnished with these might be floated ashore, attached to the boat with small cords.

A Committee of the Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society have been appointed to inquire into the nature and evidence of those cases of small pox which are said to have taken place subsequently to cow pox, and which have excited prejudices against vaccine-inoculation.

It is well known that melons frequently, in certain situations, lose their circular form, and grow larger on one side than the other, and that these mishapen fruits are always bad. To remedy this, take a small forked stick, in proportion to the size of the melon, and thrust it into the ground as nearly as possible to the tail of the fruit, taking the precaution to lay a little moss between the two prongs, and suspend the melon to this fork. In a few days the melon will resume its form, when the fork may be removed, and the operation is finished. The quality of the fruit remains unchanged.

A sulphureous spring, of great strength and medical powers, was lately discovered near Darlington, in the county of Durham, upon Mr. LAMBTON's estate.—Baths have been erected upon the spot, which are resorted to with great eagerness. An Analysis of this water, with its History and Medical Effects, will shortly be published.

A machine

* See p. 59 of this vol.

A machine has lately been invented by Mr. THOMPSON, one of the Peebleſhire volunteers, for cleaning gravel walks.—It turns, rakes, and rolls, the gravel by the ſame operation. A ſmall poney will do as much of the work in one hour as could be performed by a dozen men in a day.

Mr. JAMES HAMILTON, formerly an eminent bookſeller of London, is about to commence an Engliſh Periodical Work at Hamburg, and to open an eſtabliſhment by means of which Engliſh literature may obtain readier acceſs to the Continent.—At preſent few Engliſh books are circulated abroad except through the expenſive medium of the poſt-office.

GARNERIN, in his thirty-fifth aſcent from Moſcow, ſaw, for the firſt time, an image of his balloon formed in the clouds in very bright priſmatic colours. When at the height of 12,000 feet he Galvanized himſelf, and obſerved flaſhes of light.

Dr. ROBERT BURTON, of Bent, in the ſtate of Virginia, has ſucceeded in curing the hydrophobia by copious bleeding and the uſe of mercury.

A caſe of the yellow-fever has been recently cured in Jamaica by ſweating in the ſteam of hot ſugar. The lad upon whom this experiment was made was placed cloſe to the ſteams of the coppers, which had an inſtantaneous and happy effect. The pulſe fell from 100 to 70 in a few minutes; the ſweat poured off in ſtreams; his head was immediately relieved; and he did not complain of being too hot, notwithſtanding a breath of air could not enter the room, and he was ſurrounded with the ſteam of ſugar from all the coppers. The proceſs was repeated the next day, after which the patient put on his cloaths, came down ſtairs, ſaid he was quite well, and eagerly called for food.

M. PACCHIANI, of Piſa, has diſcovered that the radical of muriatic-acid is hydrogen. By taking from water, by means of the Galvanic pile, a portion of its oxygen, he aſſerts, that the water was converted into oxymuriatic-acid, and that conſequently muriatic-acid is hydrogen at its minimum of oxidation; the oxymuriatic-acid, hydrogen in the middle ſtate; and water, hydrogen at its maximum of oxidation. A full account of this ſubject will be found in our next Number.

M. GIESECKE, a Pruſſian mineralogiſt, has been for ſome time at Copenhagen. It is thought that the Government is about to ſend him to Greenland upon mineralogical inquiries.

M. HERMAN, profeſſor of natural hiſtory at Dorpat, is about to make a ſecond tour through a part of Ruſſian Finland, in company with a capital draughtſman.—On his return it is expected that he will publiſh an Account of both his Tours.

The hound's-tongue (*cynogloſſum officinale* of Linnæus) has been found by M. Boreux to poſſeſs a valuable quality. If gathered at the period when the ſap is in its full vigour, bruiſed with a hammer, and laid in a houſe, barn, granary, or other place frequented with rats and mice, theſe deſtructive animals immediately ſhift their quarters.

The National Inſtitute has elected M. BURCKHARDT to fill the ſeat in the Section of Aſtronomy, vacant by the death of M. Mechain. They have alſo appointed M. MILLIN keeper of the Cabinet of Antiques, in the room of M. Camus, deceaſed.

M. SACHETTI, Secretary of the Italian Academy, and M. TARGIONI, have undertaken a literary magazine at Florence.

M. LAQUIAINE has made ſeveral improvements in the *camera obſcura*. By means of an inclined mirror, bodies are magnified to ſuch a degree, that a miniature-picture acquires the dimenſions of the human figure. Another contrivance places objects which appear reverſed in their natural poſition. In ſhort, a ſolar microſcope adapted to the upper part of the *camera* renders it capable of being employed in the open air.

M. POULLEAU has invented a muſical-inſtrument, which he calls the orcheſtrino, which profeſſes to unite the brilliance and expreſſion of the harpſichord and pianoforte with the ſoftneſs of the human voice.

There are at preſent in Paris 455 bookſellers, 340 printers, 138 bookbinders, 41 ſtitchers, 327 engravers, 85 copper-plate printers, 49 printſellers, and 71 old-bookſhops; 240 ſellers of lemonade, 200 keepers of cookſhops, 630 wine merchants, 146 perfumers, 154 lottery office-keepers, and 975 actors, actreſſes, ſingers, dancers, &c.

A recent cenſus of the United States of North America makes their population amount to about 6,000,000; merchant-ſhipping, above 100,000 tons; the value of their yearly exports above 70,000,000 of dollars; and their public revenue 15,000,000 of dollars.

LIST

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

GEORGICAL Essays, vol. 5, 6; by Dr. Hunter, of York; 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

The Complete Grazier; or Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant; by a Lincolnshire Grazier; 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

ANTIQUITIES.

Views of Reading Abbey, with those of the Churches originally connected with it, in the County of Berks; together with some Monuments of antiquities, remaining in those Churches, containing thirty-three Engravings, with descriptions; 4to. 2l. 2s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Maria Antoinetta, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of France and Navarre, including several important Periods of the French Revolution, from its Origin to the 16th of October, 1793, the Day of her Majesty's barbarous Execution; by Joseph Weber, foster Brother of the unfortunate Queen; translated from the French, by R. C. Dallas, Esq. vol. 1. royal 8vo.

Memoirs of Charles Lee Lewes, containing Anecdotes, Historical and Biographical, of the English, Scottish, and Irish Stages, during a period of Forty Years; 4 vols. 16s. boards.

The Life of the late John Elwes, esq. corrected and enlarged with an Appendix entirely new; by Edward Topham, Esq. with a Head of the Author, and of Mr. Elwes; 4s. 6d. boards.

COMMERCE.

Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation, with brief Notices of the Arts and Sciences connected with them; by David Macpherson; 4 vols. 4to. 8l. 8s. boards.

European Commerce, or new and secure Channels of Trade with the Continent of Europe, particularly with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark and Germany, including also the Trade of the Rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems; by J. Jepson Oddy; 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

DIVINITY.

A Sermon on the Duty of the Relations of those who are in dangerous Illness, and the Hazard of hasty Interments; preached at Lancaster, July 17, 1805.

Practical Essays on Select Parts of the Liturgy of the Church of England; by the Rev. T. Biddulph, A. M. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. 8s. boards.

The Clergyman's Assistant in the Discharge of Parochial Duties, especially those of a Private Nature; by the Rev. J. Robinson, M. A. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Occasional Discourses on various Subjects, with copious Annotations; by Richard Munkhouse, D. D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. bds.

The Doctrine of the Bible; briefly gathered through the whole Course of the Scripture, by Question and Answer; edited by Jas. Trevena Coulton; 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Oxford; by the Bishop of that Diocese, in 1805. 1s.

A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Northampton, at Oundle, May 27, 1805; by the Rev. Sam. Heyrick, M. A. Rector of Brampton. 1s.

Remarks on the Duties of the Clerical Profession, with respect to the Cultivation of Learning; in a Charge delivered at St. Alban's, June 10, 1805; by J. Holden Pott, A. M. Preb. of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of St. Albans. 2s.

Sermons sur les Points les plus, Importans de la Doctrine Evangelique, par Rev. E. Gibert de Guernesey; 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Five Sermons, viz. 1. On Redemption. 2. Incorrect Views of Salvation exploded. 3. On Salvation by Grace through Faith. 4. On True Religion. 5. The True Christian's Conflict and Triumph; by the Rev. William Pryce. 3s.

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DRAMA.

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Viſits to the Juvenile Library; or, Knowledge proved to be the Source of Happineſs; by E. F. Author of the Life of Carlo. 18mo. 1s. 6d. half-bound.

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The Art of Drawing in Perſpective, from Mathematical Principles; ſhewing how to give every Object its true Place in the Figure in every Part of a Landſcape the Proportion in Size and Diſtance from one another; 8vo. 9s. boards. with a 4to. vol. of fifty Plates, ſeparately.

GARDENING.

A Short Treatiſe on ſeveral Improvements recently made in Hothouſes, by which from four Fifths to nine Tenths of the Fuel, commonly uſed will be ſaved; by J. Loudon; 8vo. with Plates. 12s. boards.

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MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

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SINCE the reign of Charles II. (when the devastations this venerable pile had suffered from the republicans was completely repaired) the additions made to the chapel of St. George, were but inconsiderable until the year 1774, when the various remnants of ancient stained glass, which were dispersed through different parts of the chapel, were collected together and placed in the great west window. Farther alterations, repairs, and renewals of decayed parts with artificial stone, were made in the year 1777-8, and occasionally continued; and finished in the year 1791. The whole expence of these repairs and alterations, we are told amounted to more than twenty thousand pounds, fifteen of which were subscribed by his present majesty and several knights of the garter; and the remaining five thousand, by the Dean and Chapter, who now allow a sum of money annually, for the repairs of the outside.

When we contemplate the stupendous remains of some of our ancient edifices, and see the ravages that have been made in them, and both by the fury of religious reformation, and the blind zeal and bigotry of puritanical enthusiasm, and reflect upon the inevitable, though almost imperceptible decay produced by *time*; we feel gratified by any memorial that will preserve and keep alive the remembrance that such things were; nor should we be displeased that they were sometimes resorted to, as models for building places of worship in our own times, for they are certainly calculated to inspire devotion, and impress the mind with reverential awe. It has been said that were a native of Japan led into a Gothic cathedral, his first enquiry would be, 'What is the religion of the people of this country?' If he were taken into a church built according to the rules of Vitruvius, he would ask, 'Who was the builder of the edifice?' But to return to the volume and the prints.

This great work (for so it may be denominated in more senses than one) is got up in a showy and respectable style: the paper is of a tremendous size, the type large, clear and handsome, and the prints of a description that gives on the whole a good idea of the building.

The first is a south west view, with Windsor castle in the distance. The next is the tomb-house, and a south-east view. That which follows is an upright print, with a north-east view, tinted by J. Seakes. The fourth represents the west front. The two that succeed, are delineations of the interior of the chapel. These, as well as those which precede them, have a picturesque and good effect; though after all, this fashionable, and pretty style of engraving, is too trim, and *smug upon the mart*, for the representation of an ancient cathedral. It will not bear a comparison with Hollar's engraving of the cathedral at Antwerp.

The views are however very superior to many which we have seen within these few years; some of which bear no more semblance to the places they are said to be delineations of, than the Chinese, Gothic, ancient, modern, old, new, ruins, erected as a terminus in a citizen's villa, by the side of a dusty road, do to York-minster, or Westminster-abbey.

In the three plates with which this work is concluded, we have the arch of the window of the choir; front of the base of the columns and specimens of the grotesque ornaments on the outside of the chapel, engraven in a very neat, elegant and appropriate style.

A Portrait of Sir William Sidney Smith. Engraved from a Portrait painted by Robert Ker Porter, and engraved and published by A. Cardon, No. 31, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square.

This is a very characteristic and animated portrait; and beneath the head is a most spirited and brilliant little delineation of *The Siege of Acre*; engraved from Mr. Porter's picture, by J. Mitan. In this terrific and busy scene, there are an immense number of figures, in great variety of action, extremely correctly represented, and forcibly brought forward. The towers, &c. are very well delineated, and make an admirable back-ground to the group engaged in the battle, but the general effect would have been better if the

the sky had been engraved in a lighter style. The whole together makes a very pleasing print.

A pair of Prints, representing Infantine Amusements. Painted by A. W. Devis, and engraved by Anthony Cardon.

In the first of these we have two children playing with a parrot and a young bird; the parrot, vase, and carved lion's head, rather predominate. The companion print is better; it is denominated *The Rival Favourites,* and represents a little boy playing with a French lap-dog, and a little girl playing with a cat. The animals are spirited and well drawn, but the children are rather heavy.

The European Factories at Canton, in China, drawn, engraved and published by William Daniell, and dedicated to J. Woolnoth, Esq.

This is a very beautiful and interesting print, by an artist from whose previous engravings we have more than once derived some entertainment, and obtained some information, relative to objects little known to the public before their publication.

The Reapers. Richard Westall, Esq. R. A. delin. R. M. Meadows, sculpt.

This is intended as a companion to the Storm in Harvest, a print which was published some years ago. It is a very beautiful design, and finely engraved in the chalk manner; but does not give a just idea of the funny effect of the original; which by the way is become a very common error among our modern engravers.

The following are just published by Mr. Ackerman in the Strand.

No. 1, of a Drawing-book of Cattle (in imitation of black chalk.)

"The goat, that browsing on the craggy rock,
Stands fearless, while beneath, a harmless flock
Of timid sheep nibble the tender grass;
The bleating lamb; the long-eared stubborn ass;
The ox, and lordly bull, not prone to yield;
The lowing herds that crop the verdant field,
From simple nature drawn, are here pourtray'd,
And may the scholar in his studies aid."

These lines, which in a degree enumerate the animals delineated in the drawing-book, are engraved on the introductory plate. Such a work as this has been hitherto a desideratum in the arts; for, though we have numerous publications with the rudiments of trees, of landscapes, &c. &c. strange as it may appear, we have scarcely one, distinctly treating of those domestic animals that daily come under our observation. From these circumstances it was thought that a drawing-book of this description would be peculiarly acceptable, and as it may come into the hands of many who have been little conversant with a pencil, the first number, which contains seven plates, comprises delineations of separate parts, and outlines, as well as finished heads of some of the animals. Mr. V. Huet, who designed and engraved the plates, is a miniature painter of acknowledged abilities. This is his first essay in engraving, and displays powers that do him great credit indeed; for the animals are not only correct, but in a peculiar degree characteristic. We mean not only individually, but nationally; for a national character they certainly ought to have, though we have too often seen English landscapes with Cuyp's cows, and Berghem's sheep. The engravings are admirable imitations of chalk, which taken in all its points, is, perhaps, the best style in which a young practitioner can be initiated, as it leads to a facility in other branches of the arts, and gives a good effect to his early productions.

No. II. of Chalk Heads, in imitation of drawings, containing Ophelia, Indiana, Iris, and Niobe. Designed by J. Agar, and engraved by T. Nugent. Price, 16s. No. III, is announced for speedy publication.

These, like the preceding number are in the antique gusto, as large as life, printed on a light brown drawing-paper, which has a very happy effect. They are very well calculated for the improvement of those who are learning to draw.

A Pair of Vignette Prints, representing the Finding of Moses; and Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter. Uwin del. Gar. sculpt.

These little stories are told in a pleasing and picturesque style, and extremely neatly engraved in the dotted manner.

We noticed in our last Retrospect that *The British Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts,* had purchased the Shakespeare Gallery, in Pallmall. We have been told, that since that time they have made an agreement with some of the inhabitants of the houses behind the gallery,

lery, by which they will have liberty to make windows in the back-front of the ground-floor ware-house, now so inconveniently dark; and that they also have it in contemplation, to purchase some of the houses at the back of the gallery, &c. by which they will be enabled to enlarge the premises, and render them much more extensive and convenient for the purposes to which they are to be appropriated.

Mr. Holloway's engravings from the Cartoons, now at Hampton-court, are in a forward state; one of them will be published in the course of this year; much is done to two of the others, and a fourth is begun.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed in the present Session of Parliament, 45 Geo. III.

"An Act to enable the East India Company to appoint the Commander in Chief on the Bengal Establishment to be a Member of the Council of Fort William in Bengal, notwithstanding the office of Governor General of Fort William, and the office of Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India being vested in the same Person. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 36." (Passed 10th April, 1805.)

THE court of directors may appoint the commander of the forces of the Company on the Bengal establishment to be a member of the council of Fort William, notwithstanding the office of governor general and commander in chief be vested in the same person.

And such commander shall have rank at the board next to the governor general, but shall not succeed to the government in case of vacancy, unless provisionally appointed to supply the same.

But such commander so appointed a member of the council shall be subject to recall.

The next Act which the Conductors have to notice under this article is a very important one, springing out of the present laudable spirit of enquiry into public abuses: it is as follows:

"An Act to appoint Commissioners to enquire and examine into the Public Expenditure, and the Conduct of Public Business, in the Military Departments therein mentioned; and to report such Observations as shall occur to them for correcting or preventing any Abuses and Irregularities, and for the better conducting and managing the Business of the said Departments; to continue in Force for Two Years, and from thence until the Expiration of Six Weeks after the Commencement of the then next Session of Parliament. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 47." (Passed 5th June, 1805.)

Major General Hildebrand Oakes, Colonel Frederick Beckwith, Lieutenant Colonel John Drinkwater, Samuel Compton Cox, Esq. Giles Templeman, Esq. Henry Peters, Esq. and Charles Bosanquet, Esq. are appointed commissioners for carrying into execution the purposes of the act, and to investigate how far the regulations recommended by the commissioners appointed to examine and state the the public accounts and other matters relating thereto, and by the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1797, to examine into the public expenditure, have been carried into execution; and whether any other regulations may conduce to the public benefit; and such commissioners shall report upon and state the same to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament.

Such commissioners shall also examine into the public expenditure and conduct of public business in the several offices herein-after mentioned; viz. in the office of ordnance; the office of the secretary at war, including the mode of issuing subsistence, cloathing, and all other necessaries and allowances to his Majesty's forces; and in the offices of adjutant, quartermaster, and barrackmaster general; and in the office of the commissariat; and in the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and the Royal Military College, and the Royal Military Asylum, and the medical department; and also what balances are still remaining in the hands of any public accountants in any of the said departments, and whether any and what abuses or irregularities exist, and in any such cases as appear to them to require it, whether any or what abuses or irregularities have existed in any of such offices, or have been practised or committed by any person that now are or have ben concerned in the said offices, and shall report the same to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, and also report on the most effectual means of remedying

medying the same; and generally shall report on the state and management of the said offices, and suggest any such regulations for the better carrying on the public service therein as may appear to them conducive to the public interest; and they shall also enquire into and state any delays that have arisen in the examining and auditing the public expenditure, and into the mode of conducting public business in the office, and suggest any regulations that may appear to them most effectual for ensuring a regular auditing of all public accounts in future.

But the commissioners are not compelled to enquire into abuses that no longer exist.

Commissioners are also to report on the means of preventing abuses and frauds in expenditure of public money in the West Indies.

The commissioners are to meet where convenient, and to send precepts for persons, papers, and records.

And the commissioners are to examine on oath.

And if any persons summoned to appear before the said commissioners, shall neglect or refuse to appear, or to produce any accounts, books, papers, writings, or records, or shall refuse to be sworn, or to affirm, on any question, the said commissioners are to issue their warrant, for taking and apprehending such person, and committing him to such prison, as the commissioners shall think fit, there to remain without bail, until he shall submit to be examined.

But no person shall be compellable to answer any question, or to produce any account, book, paper, or writing, which may criminate, or tend to criminate such person, or to expose such person to any pains or penalties.

A writ of habeas corpus may be awarded for bringing persons in custody in England before the commissioners to be examined.

Persons giving false evidence are to be punished for perjury.

And no commissioner is to hold any civil office of profit during his Majesty's pleasure.

This act shall continue in force for the space of two years, and from thence until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

The above are the most material clauses in the act; and it is expected that its operation will ultimately effect a complete reform of the widely extended abuses which are now known to prevail in the several departments to which the commissioners are to direct their enquiries.

The next act, which relates to the management and collection of the old and new duties on property, is too long to be noticed in detail in this Magazine; it consists of 113 pages in folio, and besides, a large schedule contains 227 clauses. Its title is as follows, viz.

"An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act made in the Forty-[illegible] Year of his present Majesty, for granting a Contribution on the Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, and to consolidate and render more effectual the Provisions for collecting the said Duties. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 49." (Passed 5th June, 1805.)

Although from the extreme length of this Act it is not our intention to enter into a minute abstract of its several clauses, yet there is one, which from its extraordinary inquisitorial character, appears to us to be so extremely partial and unjust (by reason of its operation being confined to one class of the community only) that it is impossible to pass it over without notice.

The 187th clause of this Act (the section here alluded to) is to the following effect.

[Where the income returned shall be under sixty pounds, and shall arise as hereinafter described, the exemption in respect thereof shall be granted according to the following rules:

Whenever the assessors shall have received any declaration of claim to any exemption, wherein the income shall wholly arise from profits within the same parish as less than sixty pounds per annum, they shall deliver the same, if in England, to the churchwardens and overseers, and if in Scotland, to one of the elders of the said parish, and such churchwarden or overseer and elder respectively shall forthwith call a vestry or meeting of the principal inhabitants to inquire into the truth of such declarations on their oaths (which oaths the said churchwarden or overseer and elder is required to administer to not in any case exceeding seven) diligently to inquire and make true presentments of the amount of income of the respective claimants; and the said churchwarden or overseer and elder may examine such claimants, and may require the attendance of any competent persons to give evidence, and may examine such persons touching the income of such claimants, and after such inquiry the jury shall ascertain by their verdict, or the verdict of the major part of them, the full amount

amount of the annual profits of every fuch claimant; and by their verdict in writing fhall return under their hands the feveral amounts to the affeffors, as alfo the feveral amounts of any intereft or other annual payment to which fuch claimants are liable, who fhall deliver the fame to the commiffioners for general purpofes of the fame diftrict; but the faid commiffioners, before the allowance of fuch claims, fhall examine the affeffors, who fhall attend the commiffioners for that purpofe at fuch time and place as they fhall appoint, touching the inquiry and return fo made; and if the faid commiffioners fhall be fatisfied with the returns fo made, they fhall caufe the eftimates to be entered in their books as returned in fuch verdict, and make an affeffment thereon at the rate prefcribed in the faid recited duties and this act, and afterwards grant fuch exemptions or allowances as they may grant under this act, on the amount of each perfon's income returned in fuch verdict; but in cafe the faid commiffioners fhall be diffatified with any return by fuch verdict, they fhall hear and determine the merits of fuch claim as an appeal, of which the party fhall have due notice: and whenever the veftry, or fubftantial inhabitants, fhall be fo numerous as to require the felection of feven perfons to be fummoned to the meeting for the purpofe of fuch inquiry, fuch felection fhall be made at the difcretion of the commiffioners for general purpofes acting for the diftrict, and the expediency of fuch felection fhall be determined by them in every cafe, of which they fhall give notice to the officiating minifter; and none other of the veftry, or of the inhabitants of fuch parifh, fhall be fworn upon fuch inquiry.

If fuch an inquifitorial power is neceffary to be granted to a veftry (not at all times compofed of the moft liberal and enlightened perfons) for the purpofe of protecting government againft fraudulent returns from thofe who may claim exemptions on the ground of their income being under fixty pounds per annum, we confefs we fee no reafon why fuch a parochial fcrutiny fhould not extend to the higher orders of fociety, whofe notorious evafions muft be more prejudicial to the revenue. Upon the whole it is obvioufly partial and unjuft to fubject the returns of the induftrious and humble part of the community to a fcrupulous inveftigation in veftry (which is too frequently compofed of ignorant perfons and mere jacks in office) while the higher orders in fociety are free from a fimilar enquiry.

It is alfo proper to obferve that, although under this act all incomes of lefs amount than fixty pounds per annum are not liable to duty, and thofe of fixty pounds per annum, and under one hundred and fifty pounds, are only chargeable at an abated rate; yet few perfons know how to proceed under the act to obtain thofe exemptions, or abatements; for all fpecific property is chargeable by the commiffioners of the diftrict where it lies, and muft be levied within the diftrict, unlefs the party proceeds according to the ftrict directions of the act.

Thus perfons poffeffing only a fmall freehold or income, amounting to fixty pounds per annum, in refpect of which they are wholly exempt, or poffeffed of an income of fixty pounds and under one hundred and fifty pounds, for which they are only to be charged at an abated rate muft inevitably pay in the fame proportion as others whofe incomes exceed one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, viz. as perfons at the rate of 6l. 5s. per cent. unlefs they actually proceed to obtain relief from the charge in the manner directed by the act.

The fame courfe is to be obferved for claiming abatement in refpect of children muft alfo be obferved, viz.

Every perfon claiming any fuch exemptions or allowances as aforefaid muft deliver a declaration thereof to the affeffors of the parifh where he refides, and ftate the fpecific fources of his income, and if the furveyors do not object thereto within forty days, the commiffioners are to grant fuch exemptions or allowances; but if the furveyors object, the party muft proceed before the commiffioners by appeal, 183.

And every fuch claim muft be made to the commiffioners of the diftrict where the claimant refides, 184.

And where the income fhall arife from property or profits arifing wholly in the fame parifh where the claimant fhall refide, the commiffioners fhall caufe an entry thereof to be made in their books, which will be a difcharge from payment. 187.

But where the income is on property or profits arifing in different parifhes or places, under different diftricts of commiffioners, then the commiffioners by whom the claim fhall have been allowed fhall grant a certificate of the allowance, all which certificates may be delivered by the party to the collectors of the parifh where the property lies or is charged, which certificates are to be received as cafh by the collectors.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Anthem and two Voluntaries for the Organ and Piano-forte, with a Selection of thirty-eight favourite Psalm Tunes, amongst which are several never before published. The whole inscribed to the Rev. Fergus Graham, A. M. By William Howgill, Whitehaven. 10s. 6d.

THIS volume of sacred music will be found to form a good *organist's companion*. The anthem, though not without some traits of disuse in this species of composition, possesses many points that entitle it to our commendation; and the voluntaries are calculated both to please the ear and shew the performer to advantage. Of the psalm tunes, those which were already known to the public are selected with taste, and those which come from the pen of Mr. Howgill exhibit considerable talent for the production of that familiar kind of church music.

A Sonata for the Grand Piano-forte, two Waltzes, an Air with Variations, two Grand Marches, four Dances, and the favourite Scotch Air of Duncan Gray, with eighteen Variations. Dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Viscountess Lowther; by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 10s. 6d.

In the sonata (the first piece in this collection) are introduced the "Blue Bell of Scotland," "Spanish Guittar," an Irish air in Harlequin Amulet, "Away with Melancholy," and "*Viva Tutti*," all with variations which do credit to Mr. Howgill's fancy, while many of the passages in the original part of the composition are masterly and striking. The marches are boldly conceived, the dances are sprightly, and the variations to "Duncan Gray" are tasteful and pleasing. Taken in the aggregate, this publication, we must say, is calculated to increase Mr. Howgill's professional reputation, and we hope its sale will be such as to well reward his ingenious labours.

Ten to One; or Linois's Dance, a Sonata for the Grand Piano-forte Composed and inscribed to Joseph Huddart, Esq. by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 1s. 6d.

The circumstances Mr. Howgill has taken up for musical imitation in this sonata are those of the "exertion to get into battle," the "general attack," the "French Admiral's ship damaged," the "cries of the wounded," the "pursuit of the Admiral's ship by Captain Dance," the "remainder of the French squadron stealing away," and "the loss of the Admiral's ship." So far as these particulars are capable of the imitation intended, the composer has acquitted himself much to the credit of his judgment: the circumstances and situations here selected do not, perhaps, properly speaking, come within the province of musical delineation; but fashion is powerfully on the side of Mr. Howgill, and if he errs in his choice, the practice of some of the most respectable modern composers will keep him in countenance.

"*Anna, thou my first and only chosen;" a favourite Song, sung by Mrs Watler, at several private Concerts. The Words by Robert Burnes; the Music by J. Watler.* 1s.

The melody of this little song is smooth, tender, and expressive. The ideas are obvious, yet so connected as to produce a general novelty of effect; and had the excellent author lived to hear the notes here given to his words, he would, we will venture to say, have declared them to express the sentiments that gave them birth.

A Grand March for the Piano-forte or Harp; composed, and dedicated to Miss H. Thornton, by G. E. Griffin. 2s.

This march is conceived with considerable boldness; and though not marked by any particular originality of idea, produces an effect honourable to Mr. Griffin's abilities. The concluding movement is animated and striking in its subject, and exhibits a pleasing series of well-connected passages.

A Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Misses Elizabeth Sarah, and Sarah Elizabeth Barber, by T. Latour. 3s.

The easy and familiar style of this duet will recommend it to the notice of all young practitioners. The passages, while they are well disposed for the hand, are pleasingly fancied, and the combined effect of the two *parts* is such as to challenge the approbation of hearers of taste.

"*Love at Sight;" written by Mr. Breach. The Music composed and dedicated to Mrs. Green, by John Jay.* 1s. 6d.

The simple, easy style of this melody will please most lovers of ballad music. The

The ideas are throughout ſuch as the words might naturally ſuggeſt, and ſay much in favour of Mr. Jay's judgment as a vocal compoſer.

"I love you, by Heav'n, to Madneſs!" a Song ſung by Mr. Braham, in Inkle and Yarico, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Altered from the favourite Ballad of "Little Sinning's in Love; by M. G. Lewis, Eſq. 1s 6d.

The beautiful and emphatical ſimplicity of this little air will not fail to pleaſe all who delight in the melody of the heart. The words are ſweetly tender and highly poetical, and the muſic is ſuch, in every reſpect, as thoſe words might be expected to inſpire in a compoſer of taſte and ſenſibility.

"Adieu, my Clementina!" written on the much-lamented Duke D'Enghien, by J. Rannie. The Muſic compoſed by J. Davy. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Davy has ſet theſe affecting words to a melody perfectly analagous to this melancholy ſubject. With little apparent effort, great effect is produced; which is one of the firſt characteriſtics of good compoſition. Only a compoſer of feeling and judgment could have done equal juſtice to this intereſting little offspring of Mr. Raunie's muſe.

The New-Rigg'd Ship, a favourite Dance, with Variations for the Piano forte; by Mr. Latour. 1s.

Mr. Latour has added five variations to their melody, the laſt of which is *a la militaire.* The whole forms an excellent little exerciſe for thoſe who have made a moderate progreſs on the piano forte, and will be found as pleaſing as improving.

The Inſtallation; or a Trip to Windſor; a favourite Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano forte. 1s.

We are ſo pleaſed with the arrangement of this air, as to wiſh we knew to whom our praiſe is due. The maſter, be who he may, has diſplayed much taſte and good management, and has proved himſelf well qualified for higher efforts.

Six favourite Quick-Steps, compoſed for the Loyal Nottingham Volunteers; adapted for the Piano-forte. 1s.

Theſe are pleaſing trifles, and will be found highly eligible as exerciſes for beginners on the inſtrument for which they are here arranged.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of Auguſt, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ABNEY Robert, Aſhby de la Zouch, dealer. (Smith, Aſhby de la Zouch, and Price, Brown, and Bevan, Lincoln's Inn
Badderley John, Wolverhampton, druggiſt. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn
Blunt John, and Robert Scollay, Coal Exchange, coal factors. (Allan, Fenchurch ſtreet
Beck Anthony, Oxford ſtreet, ſadler. (Becker, Clement's Inn
Bennell John, Gouldſtone ſquare, builder. (Stratton, Shoreditch
Barrow Edward Nathaniel, Leadenhall ſtreet, baker. (Taylor, Old ſtreet road
Canning Edward, Jun. Henley in Arden, thread maker. (Carter, Staples Inn
Copp John, and Robert Walker, Stratford, calico printers. (Roach, Nicholas lane
Dugard George, Upper Groſvenor place, victualler. (Croſsfield and Moore. Saliſbury ſtreet
Dawſon James, Copthall buildings, warehouſeman. (Hurd, Temple
Dimond James Ford, Dean ſtreet, Weſtminſter, perfumer. (Dove and Mayhew, Temple
Feltham Samuel, New Sarum, taylor, (Wegener and Weſt, Red Lion ſtreet, Wapping
Fletcher George, Workſop, dealer. (Berry, Walbrook
Freeman Thomas. St. Martin's le Grand, wine merchant. (Barrow, Threadneedle ſtreet
Gooſtry Peter, Ruſleton, cotton ſpinner. (Wadſworth, Macclesfield
Graham John Kelly, Fowey, merchant. (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn
Hall Thomas, Frome, clothier. (Ellis, Hatton garden
Hill John, Towceſter, grocer. (Faulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn
Heywood William Marſden, cotton ſpinner. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury
Hitchcock James. Oxford ſtreet, picture dealer.
Hennem John, Greenwich, corn dealer. (Flexney, Chancery lane
Hindle Thomas, Pancras place, bricklayer. (Taylor, Tooke's court.
Himſworth William, Walton, corn dealer. (Battye, Chancery lane
Herbert Thomas, Dowgate hill, merchant. (Jacksons, Walbrook
Hubberty John Lodge, barriſter at law and cotton ſpinner. (Cooper and Lowe Chancery lane
Hughes William, Croſs court, Long acre, money ſcrivener. Burdon, St. Andrew's court
Johnſon William, Edgware road, collar maker. (Impey and Wightman, Temple
Jackſon William, Mancheſter, hat lining cutter. (Duckworth and Chippindall, Mancheſter
Johnſon Coulſon, Knightsbridge, ſtable keeper. (Minſhull and Veal, Millbank ſtreet, Weſtminſter
Jones Robert Scatchard, Mark lane, corn dealer. (Adams, Old Jewry
Ludlam Joſeph, Stoke Bruern, victualler. (Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion ſquare
Lovelock Charles, Durham ſtreet, dealer in wine. (Williams and Sherwood
Larkin Edmund, Shefford, ſhopkeeper. (Hurd, Temple
Leakin John, Worceſter-ſtreet, Southwark, millwright. Smith, Adelphi
Mence Richard Mugg, Worceſter, money ſcrivener. (Price, Lincoln's Inn
Mac Cann William, Blackwall, victualler. (Rutherford, Bartholomew cloſe
Moule John, Birmingham, factor. (Platt. Bride court
Moggridge Anna, Cranbourn ſtreet. milliner, &c. (Wells, Spitalfields
Newall John, Briſtol, merchant. (James, Gray's Inn ſquare
Ogden Ralph, Bottany, cotton ſpinner. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.
Rennell William, Jun. Totneſs, mercer, (Alexander, Bedford row

Richardby

Richardby James, jun. Durham, Joiner. (Pringle and Wasborough, Greville street
Robertson David, Bishopsgate without, taylor. (Beaurain, Union street
Rolfe Joseph, Bream's buildings, timber merchant. (Allingham, St. John's square
Richards Joseph, Rotherhithe, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane
Starr John, Worcester, brandy merchant. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Stone William, Southwark, hop merchant. (Mangnall, Warwick square
Sizeland John, Wimpole street, Taylor. (Smith, Adelphi
Smithson Richard, Hull, innkeeper. (Risson, Hull
Smith William, Basing lane warehouseman. (Rutherford, Bartholomew close
Scholefield John, Cateaton street, warehouseman. (Lamb, Aldersgate street
Slater Thomas, Leicester, grocer. (Rivington, Fenchurch street buildings
Slaymaker John, Redcross street, tallow chandler. (Vincent and Upstone, Bedford street, Bedford square
Timms Samuel, Ashby de la Zouch, Miller. (Price, Browne, and Bevan, Lincoln's Inn
Thomas James, Lightpile, and Anthony Bond, Stanley's End, clothier's. (Croome, Stroud, and Vizard, Gray's Inn
Wood Joseph, Bromley, cotton spinner. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Wardell Thomas, Darlington, innkeeper. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's Inn
Wing William, Stamford, victualler. (Redifer, Stamford
Winwood Edward, and Samuel Thodey, Poultry, Scotch factors. (Collins, Spital square
Whitnale William, Milton, miller. (Hinde and Brace, Temple.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alderson Christopher, Beccles, grocer, August 31
Arthey Elliot, Liverpool, dealer, September 10, final.
Aris Joseph, and William Taylor, Oxford, corn dealers, September 3
Barr John, Wantage, money scrivener, August 17
Beaver William, and John Jones, Bradford, clothiers, September 4
Barker Thomas, Brickwall, victualler, August 28, final
Bigwood John, Basinghall street, warehouseman, October 19
Baker Thomas, and John Shorland, Exeter, woollen drapers, August 31, final
Bartlett Robert, Stretton, timber merchant, September 21, final
Carpenter John, Thetford, dealer, August 20, final
Cox Daniel, sen. and Daniel Cox, jun. Mark lane, brandy merchants, August 17
Cory George, Great Yarmouth, upholder, August 10, final.
Charles James, and Thomas Lofft, Friday street, warehousemen, August 21, final
Curtis James and Honor Pitt Griffin, Ludgate hill, oil and colour merchants, August 28
Chivers William, Newgate street, dealer, August 28, final
Chaddock James, and Randle Keay, Wigan, potters, August 21
Cook Carter, Great New street, tallow chandler, November 5
Cox John, Leighton Buzzard, corn merchant, August 27
Carr Benjamin, Heckmondwicke, dealer, September 14, final
Coulson Thomas, Fenchurch street, cheesemonger, September 3
Day Edward, Collingbourne, farmer, August 21
Dike George, Abingdon street, bootmaker, August 21
Dedton George, Kingston upon Hull, dealers, September 16
Dauney William, Windsor, apothecary, September 23
Espener Charles, Hull, woollen draper, August 23
Estlin Nathaniel, Hinckley, hosier, August 27
Faulkner John, Macclesfield, druggist, September 16, final
Gowland George, Chandos street, merchant, August 14
Gregory Adam, Tavistock street, taylor, August 21
Gardner Franklin, Deptford, dealer, October 22
Geary Thomas, Austin friars, merchant, September 17
Gell William Salisbury, Saint Ives, dealer, September 24, final
Harris William, Drury lane, woollen draper, July 27
Houldsworth Abraham, and Henry Grosvenor, Basinghall street
Holden William, Lincoln, coal merchant, August 19
Harrison Thomas, and John Brackley Pritchard, Liverpool, dealers, August 27, final
Harris James, Exeter, coachmaker, August 17, final
Hill Stephen, Bishopsgate street, oil and colourman, August 28
Hardman Joseph, Manchester, merchant, August 22
Hesketh William, Thomas and Henry, Chester, bankers, August 27
Hesketh William, Thomas and Henry, Chester, bankers, September 17
Horsman Edward, and John Horsman, Chipping Campden bankers, September 10
Houlding John, and James William Sowerby, Liverpool, merchants, September 16
Irvin Thomas, and James Holden, Halifax, dyers, August 30, final
Jones William, Gloucester, dealer, October 3, final
Jones Samuel, John Milsom, and Samuel Howard, Bradford, clothiers, September 4, final
Lichigaray Samuel, and [illegible]hew Dunsford, Basinghall street, merchants, joint estate September 27, separate estate September 28
Lowman John, Whitchurch, coachmaster, August 19, final
Losh George, William Losh, and John Robinson, Newcastle, ironmongers, August 21
Lane John, Thomas Fraser, and Thomas Boylston, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 5, final
Marston Samuel, St. Alban's, corn dealer, November 2
Merson Edward, Ilminster, mercer, August 17
Mellor Joseph, and George Pratt, Leek, dealers, August 17, final
Medway John, Rawson, dealer, September 9
Mozley, Morris Lewin, Liverpool, dealer, October 29
Morris George, Moorfields, leatherseller, December 2
Peck Anthony, Gravesend, builder, August 17
Platt George, Saddleworth, clothier, August 14
Pullin Henry, and Thomas Roberts, Exeter, coal merchants, August 2
Presgrave Edward, Spalding, merchant, August 31
Pickman William, Great Newport street, watchmaker, August 21
Pitts William, Boston, dealer, August 29, final
Pemberton Edward, and John Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, September 13, final
Priestley John, Fieldhead, John Priestley the younger and Amelia Priestley, Upper Clapton, and Joseph Priestley, Great St. Helen's merchant, September 12
Rose Charles, Westminster, cheesemonger, August 21
Roby Samuel, and Edward Roby, Wood street, hosiers, September 14
Ranson Lilbeus, Charing cross, tavern keeper, November 12
Robinson William, Richard Freestone Paris, and Dinah Squires, King street, Seven Dials, bakers, October 22
Rowland Northy, and Peter Rowland, Great Coggleshall, blanket weavers
Rusher John, Reading, Berks, hosier, September 23
Sawyer John, Tenterden, grazier, July 27, final
Scarfe, Robert, King's Lynn, brewer, August 20
Sizer John, Maningtree, shopkeeper, October 22, final
Seddon George, Aldersgate street, cabinet maker, October 26
Stephenson Charles, Parliament street, stationer, September 21
Smith Samuel, Liverpool, merchant, September 24
Sayles Matthew, Joseph Hancock, and William Sayles, Sheffield, cutlers, September 6
Stoney William, and John Smith, Leeds, grocers, September 9
Townsend John, Ludgate hill, laceman, August 17
Taylor John, Chatham, wine merchant, August 31
Tyndale, William Robins, Woodchester, grocer, August 26, final
Turner Joseph, Stockport, cotton spinner, September 30, final
Varley Ingram, Wigan, shopkeeper, September 9
Whitaker John, senior, and William Whitaker, Stockport, and John Whitaker, junior, Edgley, cotton manufacturers, August 15
Walker Edmund, Kidderminster, grocer, August 21
Welsborne Charles, Evesham, grocer, August 22
Walley Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, September 9
Wingate Thomas, Lincoln, linen draper, August 29
Warlters John, Cornhill, mercer, August 31
Whitworth James, Alford, brandy merchant, September 6
Westoby Edward, Grimsby, shopkeeper, September 6
Youard William, North Walsham, Currier, August 30
Yarrol Thomas, Finsbury place, taylor, August 27

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In Auguſt, 1805.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

SINCE our laſt we have to record an advantage obtained over the combined fleets of France and Spain by Admiral Sir Robert Calder, with an inferior force. The fleet under the Britiſh Admiral conſiſted of fifteen ſail of the line, two frigates, a cutter of eight guns, and a lugger of fourteen; but in the enemy's fleets were nineteen ſail of the line, three fifty-gun ſhips, four frigates, and three ſmaller veſſels, carrying each twenty-eight guns. For the account of the engagement, we ſhall give Sir Robert Calder's own letter, from the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Prince of Wales, July 23, 1805.

SIR,

Yeſterday at noon, lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg 17 min W. I was favoured with a view of the Combined Squadrons of France and Spain, conſiſting of twenty ſail of the line, alſo three large ſhips, armed *en flute*, of about 50 guns each, with five frigates and three brigs; the force under my direction at this time conſiſting of fifteen ſail of the line, two frigates, a cutter, and a lugger; I immediately ſtood towards the enemy with the ſquadron, making the needful ſignals for battle in the cloſeſt order; and, on cloſing with them, I made the ſignal for attacking their centre. When I had reached their rear, I tacked the ſquadron in ſucceſſion; this brought us cloſe up under their lee; and when our headmoſt ſhips reached their centre the enemy were tacking in ſucceſſion. This obliged me to make again the ſame manœuvre, by which I brought on an action which laſted upwards of four hours, when I found it neceſſary to bring-to the ſquadron, to cover the two captured ſhips whoſe names are in the margin.* I have to obſerve, the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather the whole day. The weather had been foggy, at times, a great part of the morning; and very ſoon after we had brought them to action, the fog was ſo very thick at intervals, that we could with great difficulty ſee the ſhip a-head or a-ſtern of us. This rendered it impoſſible to take the advantages of the enemy by ſignals I could have wiſhed to have done; had the weather been more favourable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete.

I have very great pleaſure in ſaying, every ſhip was conducted in the moſt maſterly ſtyle; and I beg leave here publicly to return every Captain, Officer, and Man, whom I had the honour to command on that day, my moſt grateful thanks for their conſpicuouſly gallant and very judicious good conduct.

The Hon. Captain Gardner, of the Hero, led the van ſquadron in a moſt maſterly and officer-like manner, to whom I feel myſelf particularly indebted; as alſo to Captain Cuming, for his aſſiſtance during the action.

Incloſed is a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the different ſhips. If I may judge from the great ſlaughter on board the captured ſhips, the enemy muſt have ſuffered greatly. They are now in ſight to windward; and when I have ſecured the captured ſhips, and put the ſquadron to rights, I ſhall endeavour to avail myſelf of any opportunity that may offer to give you ſome further account of theſe Combined Squadrons.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. CALDER.

Honourable Admiral Cornwallis.

Liſt of Ships of the Squadron under the Orders of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart. on the 22d of July, 1805.

Hero, Hon. A. H. Gardner—1 killed, 4 wounded.
Ajax, William Brown—2 killed, 16 wounded.
Triumph, Henry Inman—5 killed, 6 wounded
Barfleur, George Martin — 3 killed, 7 wounded
Agamemnon, John Harvey—3 wounded.
Windſor Caſtle, Charles Boyle—10 killed, 35 wounded.
Defiance, C. P Durham—1 killed, 7 wounded.
Prince of Wales, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder and Captain W. Cuming—3 killed, 20 wounded.
Repulſe, Hon. A K. Legge—4 wounded.
Raiſonable, Joſias Rowley—1 killed, 1 wounded.
Dragon, Edward Griffiths—None.
Glory, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Stirling and Captain Samuel Warren—1 killed, 1 wounded.
Warrior, S. Hood Linzee—None
Thunderer, W. Lechmere—7 killed, 11 wounded.
Malta, Edward Buller—5 killed, 40 wounded.

FRIGATES.

Egyptienne, Hon. C. E. Fleming—No return.
Syrius, W. Prowſe—2 killed, 3 wounded.
Friſk cutter, Lieutenant J. Nicolſon—None.
Nile lugger, Lieutenant G. Fenne—None.

Total—41 killed, 158 wounded.

(Signed) R. CALDER.

No

* San Rafael, 84 guns. Firm, 74 guns.

No accounts have been received respecting the loss on board the enemy's fleet, but it was probably very considerable, as in the St. Rafael, one of the captured ships, there were 300 killed and wounded.

From the latter part of Sir Robert Calder's letter, and from the assertions of Lieutenant Nicholson, who brought home the intelligence, the public were led to anticipate a second engagement, and a more decisive victory; but in this they have been strangely disappointed. On the 26th the enemy's fleet disappeared, and it is now known they first got into Vigo, and, after refitting, made for and obtained the port of Ferrol, where there are, at least, thirty-seven sail of the line, besides ships of inferior force. The following letter from Sir Robert Calder was inserted in the London Gazette of the 6th inst. without any comment:—

Admiralty-Office, August 3, 1805.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Robert Calder, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, &c. dated on board His Majesty's ship the Prince of Wales, July 25, 1805.

Sir,

I am induced to send, by the Windsor Castle, a triplicate of my dispatch of the 23d instant. Owing to a very great omission of my Secretary, who, from indisposition, and an interlineation in my first letter, neglected to insert the name of Rear-Admiral Charles Stirling in my public thanks; I am therefore to request you will be pleased to cause the mistake to be corrected as early as possible. I have the honour to be, &c.

Rob. Calder.

Admiral Cotton, with twenty sail of the line, is appointed to the blockade of Ferrol, and Sir Robert Calder is returning home.

The intelligence from the East Indies has been rather of a gloomy nature. The war with Holkar has not been finished, but has been carried on with considerable loss on our part. In our extracts from the Calcutta Gazette will be found a detail of the repulse of General Lord Lake, in five successive attacks upon the fort of Bhurtpore, the last and strongest hold of Holkar. It was assailed and defended with equal obstinacy, and though favourable terms were offered to the British army, it seems to have been the resolution of the Governor General and Lord Lake, to accept of nothing short of an absolute and unconditional surrender. Previously to these bloody combats, the Rajah, for the sake of peace, offered to pay the expences of the war, and made other concessions. These were refused, and the Indian Prince prepared to defend himself. No regular account has yet been published of our loss; but it is stated to have been not less than three thousand men killed and wounded, including more than a hundred officers.

This Gazette concludes with an account of the taking of the fort of Bom-m n G ng, by Captain Hutchinson, with little loss.

Bhurtpore is an important fortress, in one of the finest districts of India. The force with which Lord Lake sat down before the town did not exceed twelve thousand men, and the works were of so great an extent that he was not able to masque more than about a fourth part of them.—All the other parts of the garrison had communication with the open country, and the adherents of the Rajah are very brave and faithful. The General attacked the fortress at first under many disadvantages, being unprovided with motars and a proper battering train. These deficiencies having been supplied, it was hoped that the resistance of Holkar could not be protracted much longer. The siege might be continued six weeks, after which the season would compel the besiegers to abandon it.

FRANCE, RUSSIA, &c.

The negotiations between the Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte, which at one period excited considerable expectation, as leading to a general pacification among the Powers of Europe, has been terminated, and Baron Novosiltzoff, the Minister appointed by Russia to this important office, delivered the following Manifesto upon his quitting Berlin.

Note from his Excellency Baron Novosiltzoff, to his Excellency Baron Hardenberg, Minister of State.

"When His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in compliance with the wishes of His Britannic Majesty, had resolved to send the Undersigned to Bonaparte, to meet the pacific overtures which he had made to the Court of London, his Russian Majesty was guided by two sentiments and motives of equal force, with which you are acquainted, namely, his desire, on the one hand, to support a Sovereign who was ready to make exertions and sacrifices for the general tranquillity, and, on the other hand, to procure advantages to all the States of Europe from a pacific disposition, which, from the formal manner in which it was announced, must be considered as very sincere.

"The existing disagreement between Russia

sia and France could have placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of a negotiation of peace by a Russian Minister; but his Imperial Majesty of Russia did not hesitate for a moment to pass over all personal displeasure, and all usual formalities.

" His Imperial Majesty of Russia availed himself of the mediation of His Prussian Majesty, when he requested passports for his Plenipotentiary. He declared, that he should only receive them on that particular condition, namely, that his Plenipotentiary should enter directly upon a negotiation with the Chief of the French Government, without acknowledging the new title which he had assumed; and that Bonaparte should give explicit assurances that he was still animated by the same wish for a general peace which he had appeared to shew in his Letter to His Britannic Majesty.

" This preliminary assurance was the more necessary, since Bonaparte had assumed the title of King of Italy immediately upon receipt of the Answer given by His Britannic Majesty to his Letter of the 1st of January; a title which in itself put a new obstacle in the way of the desired restoration of peace.

" After His Prussian Majesty had transmitted the positive Answer from the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, that it persevered in the intention sincerely to lend its hand to a pacific negotiation. His Imperial Majesty of Russia accepted the passports the more readily, because the French Government shewed so strong an inclination to transmit them.

" By a fresh aggression of the most solemn Treaties, the Union of the Ligurian Republic with France has been effected. This event of itself, the circumstances which have accompanied it, the formalities which have been employed to hasten the execution thereof, the moment which has been chosen to carry the same into execution, have, alas! formed an aggregate which must terminate the sacrifices which His Imperial Majesty of Russia would have made, at the pressing request of Great Britain, and in the hope of restoring the necessary tranquillity to Europe by the means of negotiation.

" Without doubt His Imperial Majesty of Russia would not have insisted so strenuously on the conditions fixed by him, if the French Government had fulfilled the hope that it would respect the first tie which holds society together, and which upholds the confidence of engagements between civilized nations; but it cannot possibly be believed, that Bonaparte, when he granted the passports, which were accompanied with the most pacific declarations, seriously intended to fulfil them; because during the time which would necessarily elapse between the granting of the passports and the arrival of the Undersigned at Paris, he took measures which, far from facilitating the restoration of peace, were of such a nature, that they annihilated the very grounds of peace.

" The Undersigned, in recalling to the recollection of His Excellency Baron Hardenberg facts with which the Cabinet of His Prussian Majesty is very minutely acquainted, must, at the same time, inform him, that he has just now received from His Russian Majesty an Order dated the 9th (21st) June, to return the annexed passports immediately, and to request your Excellency to transmit the same to the French Government, with this present Declaration, since no use whatever can be made of them in the present state of affairs.

" The Undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to renew to His Excellency the assurance of his respect.

(Signed) " N. VON NOVOSILTZOFF.

" *Berlin, 23d June, O. S.*
(*10th July*) 1805."

This note was immediately transmitted by all the Foreign Ministers residing at Berlin to their respective Courts by express.

ANSWER TO M. NOVOSILTZOFF'S NOTE.

From the Moniteur of July 24.

BERLIN, JULY 15.—M. Novosiltzoff left this capital yesterday for St. Petersburg. He had a long conference with Mr. Jackson, the British Envoy at Berlin.

" The mission of that Russian Envoy was announced to all Europe several months before it commenced; and this was sufficient to render it abortive. It also became the subject of many discussions, calculations, and intrigues. After M. Novosiltzoff had been represented rather as a bearer of orders than as a negotiator, his mission was represented under another colour, to render it less hateful. He was to negotiate, they said, with none but the Emperor himself. They who propagated these idle reports, well knew that all demands of that nature, deviating from the regard due to a great Power, must on that very account frustrate a mission, the purport of which was not very evident; and what fully proves the uncertainty and obscurity of it is, that it was successively an object of orders and counter-orders. Now, every thing well considered, the counter-order which calls Novosiltzoff back to St. Petersburgh, is probably more favourable for peace than the order by which he was sent to Paris.

" If the object of his mission was to allay the coolness existing between France and Russia, he would probably have succeeded. What, indeed, have France and Russia to do with each other? Independent of each other, they are unable to hurt, but all-powerful to do good to one another. If the Emperor

peror of the French exerts great influence in Italy, the Emperor of Ruffia exerts a much greater influence on the Ottoman Porte and in Perfia. The former has a limited influence, which does not extend beyond the difcuffions on the fubject of her boundaries, and does not much increafe her power: the latter, on the other hand, exerts her influence over two Powers of the firft rank, which have long ftood in the fame political rank with France and Ruffia, and which rule over Arabia, the Cafpian and the Black Seas. If the Ruffian Cabinet thinks it has a right to fix the juft boundaries by which France is to be limited on all fides, then that Cabinet will undoubtedly allow the Emperor of the French to fix the boundary by which it is to be limited in its turn. When it views with Herfchel's telefcope from the terrace of the palace of the Tauride, what happens between the Emperor of the French and fome tribes in the Apennines, it ought not to demand that the Emperor of the French fhould not fee what becomes of the ancient and illuftrious Empire of Solyman and of Perfia; that he fhould not fee that for ten years paft the whole Caucafus had been united with Ruffia, at the folitary requeft of a few families of that country; that Wallachia and Moldavia are entirely dependent on Ruffia; that fhe has fubjected to herfelf the mouths of the Phafis, and conftructed forts there; that thereby obliging the Porte to fuffer her conquefts, fhe has procured great advantages to herfelf for purfuing her conquefts into the centre of Perfia.

"Is, then, the Emperor of the French lowered to that degree of weaknefs, that he muft coolly liften to a Ruffian Commiffary, calling him to an account for what he does in countries unknown to Ruffia, and with which fhe has no relation? that he muft clofe his eyes from feeing, and reftrain from anfwering, when Sultan Selim has lefs to fay in Conftantinople than a fimple Envoy from St. Peterfburg; when the Bofphorus is violated, and the confequences of the occupation of the Crimea, and of the mouths of the Phafis, are felt in full force; when the cries of the Seraglio, although fettered by fear, awaken all Europe; and, laftly, when there is not a Pacha in the Morea, not a Muffulman in Conftantinople, but expects every morning to fee a fleet from the Black Sea cafting anchor at the foot of the Seraglio, and a Herald reading the Declaration of War; and to hear the report of mufkets in the gardens of the Grand Signior?

"But if a Ruffian Commiffary, coming to Paris to fay, that a diminution of influence in Italy was demanded, fhould fay, at the fame time, that a guarantee fhall be given for Perfia and the Porte; that the Bofphorus fhall no more be violated, but remain fhut, according to the practice of all times, againft the fhips of all Powers; that the Treaty of 1798 fhall not be renewed; that the fubjects of the Porte fhall no longer navigate under Ruffian colours; that the regiments inlifted for the Ruffian fervice in Albania, at a great expence, fhall be difbanded; that the fhips in the Black Sea fhall never be fo numerous as to endanger the Porte of being menaced in her own capital, before the Powers of Europe can be informed of her danger; that the Phafis fhall be evacuated, and the Caucafus reftored to the Shah of Perfia, and that tranquillity fhall again be given to that vaft Empire, after fo many years of internal wars and calamities; then it would be eafy to conceive what would be the effect of fuch language; and although we are not in the fecret of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, we dare fay the Emperor of the French would be ready to meet fo noble an agreement; he would liften, not to menaces, but to a defire to confolidate the independence of nations and the happinefs of mankind. Whatever facrifices he fhould make for the independence of the Porte and of Perfia, he would ftill be a gainer; pofterity, for which he labours, would acknowledge him its deliverer, and admire the acutenefs of that reafon, which made him difcover beforehand that the Ruffians would be the oppreffors of the whole world, even as they now opprefs the North, and the eftablifhment of that univerfal monarchy with which Europe has been fo much frightened, and which has been fo long held up to its view as the aim of the French Nation, which comprifes every thing in itfelf, and can never be dangerous to the independence of other countries.

"If the Ruffian Plenipotentiary came with a Meffage from England, who is there but fees the difficulties, the unavoidable trouble, which new inftructions, new pretenfions of Ruffia would introduce? Of whatever nature the objects may be which divide England and France, thofe nations would then be obliged to expect the decifion of their differences from a far diftant country, to which the intereft of both is fo little known.

"When the Cabinet of London applauded the Miffion of M. Novofiltzoff, it did fo, becaufe it hoped not only to bring over Ruffia, but alfo to draw in Auftria and Pruffia along with her; for it knows full well, that the concurrence of Ruffia alone will not allow it to think of the infane plans of partition which it has formed againft France, and of which, in its madnefs, it never ceafes to dream. If the Englifh Government is defirous of peace, it will recollect, that it can only reply to a French Note by an Englifh Note. Thefe two languages are eafily tranflated, and the intervention of another would only render the negotiation more intricate.

"Could M. Novofiltzoff himfelf be accurately acquainted with fuch knotty affairs? Did he know, that at the time of the Treaty of Amiens, the Empire of Myfore was not wholly united to the Englifh poffeffions? That

That the Empire of the Mahrattas was annihilated? That England has doubled her power in India, and that no European ſhip can ſail in thoſe ſeas? Did he think that France would give up her commerce with India for ever? Did he alſo ſee, that that commerce alone was not the main point; that England has obtained that point which Catharine never would ſuffer, by her cannons at Copenhagen; that, what France never will allow, was obtained of Ruſſia, by Nelſon, in the Gulph of Finland; that ſince that Treaty, ſo contrary to the rights of which even the n[illegible]s the leaſt bold are jealous, various interpretations have been made of the right of blockade; that whole rivers have been blockaded; that Cadiz was blockaded, even when our ſquadrons were maſters in the Streights; that Venice is blockaded, although no Engliſh has been ſeen there for ſix months paſt, and that no neutral veſſel was ſeen there neither during ſix months; the effects of a ſtrange connivance in other Powers? At Venice, Trieſte, Liſbon, and in the northern ports, all ſhipments for Genoa were ſtopped from the moment that port was declared in a ſtate of blockade.

"Did that Plenipotentiary come to ſay, that Ruſſia had procured the liberty of the Indies, and of the European commerce in India; the recognition of the univerſal ſovereignty of the ſeas; the renunciation of all the interpretations concerning the right of of blockade, henceforth limited to countries attacked, or in danger of being taken, and (in the true ſenſe of the word *to blockade*) ſurrounded on all ſides? Did he at the ſame time come to demand, that the Crown of Italy ſhould be placed on another head, and to require the ſurrender of ſome parts of the territory on the other ſide of the Alps? If this was the caſe, he ſhould have been welcome; he would have met with no obſtacles, and his undertaking would have been crowned with ſucceſs.

"But if he, approving what England does, recognizing her right to ſearch all ſhips, to place whole kingdoms in a ſtate of blockade, applauding the immenſe increaſe of her power in India, came to repreſent to France, that ſhe ought to evacuate Parma and Genoa, and renounce the Crown of Italy; then it would appear that it was evidently intended to oppreſs France; then it would be France which they would wiſh to bring back to thoſe times when Poland was partitioned without its own conſent, when means were found to terrify a degenerate race, to deprive it of the conſciouſneſs of its worth, and even of the will of oppoſing the oppreſſion. France has arms, courage, and armies; yea, of whatever nature the coalition ſhall be which the Engliſh Miniſters may find means to form, France, though regretting the influence of Engliſh gold on the Continent, will diſſolve the gordian-knot as well as the two preceding. As often as they ſhall ſtep in between both to reduce England within equitable and decent bounds, no ſacrifice will be too hard for France; but if they will lay the whole weight upon her, ſhe will ſee in thoſe intentions nothing but hatred, envy, and inſult; and one muſt be very ignorant in calculating the power and ſtate of affairs, to hope to ſucceed always.

"Poland has been partitioned; France muſt have for it Belgium and the Banks of the Rhine. The Crimea has been occupied, the Caucaſus, the Mouths of the Phaſis, &c.; France muſt have a compenſation in Europe; The principles of ſelf preſervation require it.

"Is a General Congreſs of Europe wiſhed for? Well. Let each Power place at the diſpoſal of that Congreſs the conqueſts which ſhe has made within the laſt fifty years; re-eſtabliſh Poland, reſtore Venice to its Senate, Trinidad to Spain, Ceylon to Holland, and the Crimea to the Porte; withdraw to a diſtance from the Phaſis and the Boſphorus; give up Caucaſus and Georgia; let the Porte, after ſo many diſaſters, take a little breath; let the dominion of the Mahratta, and the kingdom of Myſore, be re-eſtabliſhed, or no longer remain the excluſive property of England—then ſhall France recede within her ancient boundaries, and in ſo doing, France aſſuredly will not be the greateſt loſer. Whence then this furious outcry, this ſummons to a cruſade againſt a Power which for the laſt fifty years has derived leſs advantage than any other from the revolutions of States, and the changes which have taken place in every part of the globe, and which, uniformly victorious, has retained nothing of her conqueſts but what was neceſſary to form an equitable compenſation?

"Europe had ſuſtained ſeveral dreadful ſhocks; ſocial order revived; the Peace of Amiens re-eſtabliſhed the general ſyſtem.—A feeble Miniſtry, an unexampled arrogance, have kindled the flames of war anew, and expoſed the peace of all nations to a ſtate of uncertainty. The Continental Prince who ſhall firſt join in this project of general ſubverſion, who ſhall firſt give the ſignal for war, will be anſwerable for all the calamities which may enſue from it, and ſubject himſelf to the merited curſe of the exiſting generation.

"It is the opinion of every intelligent perſon, that the reſult of a war on the Continent can have no other tendency than to increaſe the power of France. They are alſo perſuaded that ſhe will not always have the weakneſs, from a pure feeling of generoſity, and the vain hope of promoting the happineſs of mankind, and the peace of the whole world, to evacuate numerous and populous conqueſts.

"It is the faſhion at preſent to inveigh againſt the ambition of France; had ſhe, however, been diſpoſed to retain the territories conquered by her arms, the half of Auſtria,

tria, the States of Venice, the kingdom of ples, Switzerland, and Holland, would still have been subject to her dominion. The real boundaries of France are the Rhine and the Adige. Did not the French penetrate beyond the Adige and the Rhine? Were they prevented by force of arms from taking the Sulza and the Drave as their boundaries? Or did they not forego those boundaries from a generous moderation? It is in the natural course of things that men such as Woronzoff, Thugut, and Acton (to whom Europe gives little credit for capacity, while it ascribes to them hatred against every thing that is great and liberal, and who have sold their consciences for English gold), should exert all their influence to reproduce the calamities of war. The prosperity of nations has occasioned the loss or the diminution of their credit; and this, too, is fortunate for Princes. There are some who have ceased to reign in consequence of listening to their counsels.

"The calamities of a Continental war would fall neither upon Russia nor England, inasmuch as the scene of action would be in Germany or Italy. What interest then can the French, the Italians, and the Germans, take in the mediation of Powers which would employ the moment when they were engaged in the most sanguinary attacks on each other to accomplish the downfall of the Turkish and Persian Empires; the constant policy of the Northern States has been to provoke wars from which they themselves had nothing to dread. Thus it was that Catharine for several years permitted Austria and Prussia to carry on the war, still promising them assistance, which, however, could not prevent the French armies from appearing before the gates of Vienna. Thus it was that the late Emperor of Russia extended the calamities of war by furnishing Austria with auxiliaries, at a time when Austria would, without them, have acquired many advantages; — auxiliaries, however, who, upon the first reverse, trod back their steps, and in the middle of a campaign left their allies to sustain alone all the pressure of war, which they had promised to share in common with them.

"In a word, France and Russia can gain nothing by a misunderstanding; they can inflict on each other no injury by a war; and whatever may be the policy of either, there is nothing in which they can find so much advantage as in maintaining a good understanding with each other. We have already declared, and once more repeat it, that if Russia evacuates the Bosphorus, Caucasus, Phasis, Georgia, &c. France will accede to any arrangements which can be required with respect to Italy. But, unfortunately, it is too well known, that no one finds pleasure in sacrifices of this nature; and hence France must be allowed to indemnify herself so as to compensate for such advantages as are obtained by the other powers.

"As to England, the Treaty of Amiens is still in force. It was concluded after a deliberate and long investigation of the reciprocal interests of the two States; it was broken unexpectedly, and upon idle pretences. Re-establish that Treaty, and both States are at peace. But if England requires new conditions—if she wishes to enter into a discussion respecting the frontiers of France on the side of Italy—let her give to France a share of the Mahratta territory; let her, in short, adopt maxims consistent with the independence of the other Powers.

"But the English will perhaps say, 'It is better to sink than to consent that the flag shall protect the cargo—that a vessel, for whatever she contains, or whatever is done on board her, shall be accountable only to the Sovereign of the State to which she belongs—that the Indies shall cease to be our property, or that any other Power whatsoever shall have a right to share with us in our superiority in the Indies!" Do not you then expect that France shall enter into discussions with you upon points which do not concern you, or do you consent to enter into discussions with her upon points which involve the sacred interests of all nations?—France duly appreciates the advantages of peace: but she will carry on the war as long as it shall be necessary towards maintaining the honour of her flag, and the preponderance which it has acquired; and until she has obtained the assurance, that in whatever quarter of the world a Frenchman may shew himself, he shall not have occasion to blush in consequence of the insults and arrogant assumptions of the English."

At present there is every appearance of a Continental war, in which Russia and Austria will unite their respective forces against France. This may divert Buonaparte from the project of invading these kingdoms, for which great preparations have been made on the opposite coast.—Whatever opinions individuals may form respecting the threatened attack, there is no doubt that the Administration judge it wise and prudent to be provided against the blow. They have, in consequence, directed every volunteer-corps in the kingdom to be ready at a moment's warning to march towards the scene of action.

The following Circular Letter has been sent to the different volunteer-corps throughout the kingdom:

SIR, *August* 8, 1805.

In consequence of intelligence received by Government of the embarkation of large bodies of troops in Holland, of a fleet of men of war being ready to sail from thence, and of the increased preparations of the French at Boulogne and its neighbourhood, I have received orders from His Royal Highness

Highness the Commander in Chief, to direct the General Officers, and Inspecting Field Officers attached to the Volunteer Corps, to give notice to those Corps of the possibility of their being speedily called upon for service; and also to suspend all furloughs for working during the harvest till further orders. I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient and most humble servant, HARRINGTON,
General Commanding the London District.

WEST INDIES.

The latest intelligence from this quarter announces the fate of Dessalines, and that his troops have have been driven from the Spanish part of St. Domingo. He has lost a very considerable part of his army, and much of that which remains with him cannot be depended upon.

The homeward-bound Barbadoes fleet has safely arrived; and it is with great regret that we are obliged to add, that the Combined Fleets, while in the West Indies, captured fourteen sail of Antigua merchantmen the day after they left the port.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August.

Febris	2
Cholera	1
Diarrhœa	17
Rheumatismus	3
Phthysis	8
Catarrhus	8
Dyspnœa et Tapis	13
Dyspepsia	12
Hypochondriasis	9
Epilepsia	1
Amenorrhœa	14
Cephalei	1
Anasarca	5
Morbi cutanei	16
Morbi infantiles	19

The last month has not been marked by the extraordinary predominance of any individual disease. Complaints of the bowels have indeed, as is usual about this period of the year, prevailed to a considerable extent; but decided cholera has been rare.

A remarkable instance has recently occurred, in which a fit of epilepsy immediately followed a paroxysm of anger. An attack of what are called nervous affections, in all their various and miscellaneous forms, not unfrequently originate from some agitation or impetuous movement of the mind. The important influence of ill managed passions is by no means sufficiently appreciated.

To a careless adjustment or an insufficient regulation of the mental, are to be attributed, much more frequently than it is in general imagined, the disorders and anomalous irregularities that occur in the corporeal department of our frame.

Pharmacy is but a small part of physic. In the successful treatment of disease, other and more powerful agents must often be employed than are to be found amidst the medicinal variety of the shops. The art of *healing* implies, in a metaphorical as well as a literal sense, a knowledge of the human heart—the anatomy of the mind as well as that of the body. Medical cannot be separated from moral science without reciprocal and essential mutilation.

This remark applies more particularly to a proper knowledge and treatment of their complaints, whose rank and circumstances in life entitle them to the falsely envied privileges of luxury and leisure.

The diseases of the poor and the rich are not essentially different. Similar debility and disorder are produced in the one instance directly, and in the other indirectly, by a very full and high, or by a very low and meagre regimen.

The indigent wretch whose scanty fare scarcely is sufficient to support the stamina of existence, and the no less wretched debauchee, whose intemperate indulgence daily accelerates the period of his destruction, may both with an equal propriety be said to *live hard*. The only important distinction that exists between the diseases of the vulgar and of the more fashionable world, arises from the former being so entirely engrossed in supplying the necessities of life, and in suffering from its physical inconveniences, as not to be at sufficient liberty to feel and contemplate those infinitely more dreadful calamities that grow out of the soil of a pampered and consequently distempered imagination. A person must be idle in order to be perfectly miserable. No evil is worse than that intolerable

tolerable ſenſe of vacuum which the mind ſuffers that has no object commenſurate to its capacity, or whoſe faculties of action and of feeling, although in a ſtate of requiſition, are not ſummoned by an imperious neceſſity, or other motives of ſufficient power, to regular and intereſting occupation. To the proper and healthy ſtate of man daily exertion is no leſs neceſſary, than the diurnal motion of the earth he inhabits is to its exiſtence and continued preſervation. Without intellectual, bodily exerciſe is comparatively of little avail to one whoſe underſtanding has been enriched and exalted by literary cultivation. "I will not heſitate to aſſert, that to have the mind ardently engaged in a purſuit that totally excludes exerciſe of the body, is much more favourable to the ſpirits than a languid mixture of both."*

* Dr. Aikin's "Letters to his Son."

Of the important effects ariſing from bodily labour, when united with mental excitement, we have recorded a remarkable inſtance in the "Monitor et Preceptor" of Dr. Mead.—"A young ſtudent at college became ſo deeply hypochondriac, that he proclaimed himſelf dead, and ordered the college-bell to be tolled on the occaſion of his death. In this he was indulged; but the man employed to execute the taſk appeared to the ſtudent to perform it ſo imperfectly, that he aroſe from his bed in a fury of paſſion to toll the bell for his own departure. When he had finiſhed, he retired to his bed in a ſtate of profuſe perſpiration, and was from that moment alive and well—"*Vitam autem reddidit iſte labor, et convaleſcit.*"

J. REID.

Grenville ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare,
Auguſt 25, 1805.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE engineers are about to be begin immediately on the two archways under the Thames at Rotherhithe. This work will be a worthy companion of the Weſt India and London Docks, and will with them vie with the greateſt of the uſeful public works of ancient and modern times.

A plan for covering the naked ſands of Hyde Park with verdure has been adopted.—Several teams are employed in conveying to the different bare parts of the Park a rich mold for the purpoſe. It is intended to lay ſtratums of this mold over the naked ſurface, and then to dreſs the whole with a ſprinkling of graſs-ſeeds, ſo that by next ſummer a luxuriant verdure will have ſucceeded the ſterile aſpect which now in many places disfigures the face of the Park. The mold is taken from the bed of the piece of water between the Ride and the Drive, which has been drained for the purpoſe.

About the middle of the night of the 11th of Auguſt a fire broke out at the Royal Circus, St. George's Fields. The flames extended with the moſt aſtoniſhing rapidity over the whole building, which was in a ſhort time entirely conſumed, together with the adjoining coffee-houſe, the riding-houſe, and ſome other buildings behind the Circus. The flames in the theatre were ſo rapid, that not an article of the ſcenery dreſſes, or muſical inſtruments, could be ſaved; fortunately, however, the horſes were all got out alive. The effect of the conflagration, when at its height, was awfully grand: the banks of the river for a conſiderable diſtance, and the ſtreets leading from the Strand to the Thames, were ſo brilliantly illuminated, that it was light as noon-day. Many of the performers have ſuſtained heavy loſſes by the deſtruction of their property in the theatre; and the fire happening in the height of the ſeaſon, is particularly unfortunate, both for them and the proprietors.

On the preceding Thurſday, about one o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Lewis and Porter, oil-dealers and dry-ſalters, Budge-row, Walbrook. It was occaſioned by a candle communicating with the turpentine and other inflammable materials in the cellar. The flames were ſo rapid and inſtantaneous, that it was with great difficulty the perſons in the houſe could make their eſcape. The female part of the family were compelled to get out at the windows. The books of account, bills, &c. were moſtly burnt.

Government have at length ſeriouſly determined to improve the external appearance of the two Houſes of Parliament, and to give to the preſent ſhapeleſs pile of building a regular form. The alterations and improvements will be upon a very extenſive ſcale, and it will probably be ſome years before they are completed. It is intended, in the firſt inſtance, to take down all the private houſes and buildings in Palace-yard, which join Weſtminſter-hall and the Exchequer.—The great north front of Weſtminſter-hall is to be reſtored as nearly as poſſible to its original ſtate; and the Court of Exchequer on the

the weft, and Exchequer Offices on the eaft fide of it, will have new Gothic fronts. In the interior of Weftminfter-Hall, the fkreen which now divides the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench from the reft of the Hall is to be removed, and the hall reftored to its original dimenfions, and new Courts are to be conftructed in the fame manner as the Common Pleas. The private houfes which adjoin the Houfe of Lords in Old Palace-yard will immediately be taken down, and the Houfe of Lords will be new fronted, to correfpond with the reft of the building. When thefe improvements fhall have been completed, it is propofed to pull down all the houfes in Margaret-ftreet, fo as to throw the Abbey completely open; and it is faid that the houfes which now form the Terrace in Palace-yard, and the whole of the South fide of Bridge-ftreet, will be taken down.

MARRIED.

At Edgware, T. Bartrum, efq. to Mifs Camerford, of Brockley-hill.

At Enfield, Thomas Scrafton, efq. of Stanmore, to Mrs. Oftliffe, widow of the late Francis O. efq.

At Mary-le-bone, H. S. Partridge, efq. captain in the Eaft Norfolk militia, to Mifs Hefiop, only daughter of the Rev. L. H. archdeacon of Bucks.

At Vifcount Melbourne's, Whitehall, the Right Hon. Earl Cowper, to the Hon. Mifs Lambe, eldeft daughter of Lord M.

At the Earl of Barrymore's, Sackville-ftreet, the Duc de Caftries, to Mifs Coghlan, fifter to the Countefs of B.

The Hon. Col. Achefon, fon of Vifcount Gosforth, to Mifs Sparrow, daughter of General S.

At the feat of the Earl of Carhampton, at Cobham, Surry, Lord Grantham, to Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, fifter to the Earl of Ennifkillen.

William H. Fellowes, efq. M.P. of Ramfay-abbey, Huntingdonfhire, to Mifs E. Benyon, fifth daughter of the late Richard B. efq.

Henry Sanfom, efq. of Finfbury-fquare, to Mifs Magniac, daughter of Francis M. efq. of Maryland Point, Effex.

At Chifwick, R. J. Chambers, efq. eldeft fon of the late Sir Robert C. Chief Judge of Calcutta, to Mifs Polhill, of New Bridge-ftreet, only daughter of the late Nathaniel P. efq. of Howbury, Bedfordfhire.

Mr. Albany Carrington Bond, folicitor, of Billiter-lane, to Mifs Marianne Dunfter, third daughter of the late Henry D. efq. of Hertford.

At Clapham, Peter Blackburne, efq. banker, of Ramfgate, to Mifs Bewicke, only daughter of the late Calverley B. efq.

At St. James's, R. Adair, efq. M. P. to Madame de l'Efcuyer d'Agincourt.

The Rev. J. Gamble, chaplain-general of His Majefty's forces, to Mifs Lathom, of Sloane-ftreet, only daughter of the late R. L. efq. of Madras.

At the Marquis of Abercorn's, the Earl of Aberdeen, to Lady Catherine Hamilton.

At Camberwell, Mr. W. Rogers, of Sundridge, Kent, to Mifs Rogers, daughter of the late J. R. efq.

At Walthamftow, J. F. Minet efq. of Old Broad-ftreet, to Mifs Cazenove, daughter of John C. efq.

The Earl of Ennifkillen, to Lady —— Paget, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

At St. George's, Bloomfbury, A. L. Balley, efq. of the Exchequer, to Mifs Beloe, of the Britifh Mufeum.

R. Addams, efq of Doctor's Commons, to Mifs Bifhop, daughter of N. B. efq. of Gloucefter-place.

DIED.

About half paft eight in the night of Sunday the 25th of Auguft, His Royal Highnefs PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, *Duke of Gloucefter* and *Edinburgh* in Great Britain, *Earl of Connaught* in Ireland, &c. Knight of the Garter, Senior Field Marfhal of His Majefty's Forces, and Colonel of the Firft Regiment of Foot Guards, Chancellor of the Univerfity of Dublin, Ranger and Keeper of Cranbourn Chafe, Ranger of Hampton-court Park, Warden and Keeper of the New Foreft, Hampfhire. His Royal Highnefs was born on the 25th of November, 1743, and was created a Duke and Earl by patent on the 17th of November, 1764. He was married on the 6th of September, 1766, to Maria Countefs Dowager of Waldegrave, and daughter of the Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Bath, by whom he had three children, viz. Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773; Carolina Augufta Maria, born June 24, 1774, and died March 14, 1775; and William Frederick, born at Rome, January 15, 1776, a Lieutenant General in the army, and Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot. His Royal Highnefs was a liberal promoter of charitable and ufeful inftitutions. He was a patron of the Freemafon's Charity and of the Naval Afylum, and prefident of the London Hofpital. From an examination of the body by the phyficians, it has been afcertained, that, in addition to the ftone in the bladder, His Highnefs had been affected by a confumption of the liver, and a general relaxation of the inteftines.—He was alfo fubject to an hemorrhoidal complaint, which during the laft month had become extremely troublefome. On the morning of Sunday his Royal Highnefs received the Sacrament, which was adminiftered to him by the Rev Dr. Duval. At two o'clock in the afternoon he was fpeechlefs, but recovered his powers of fpeech fo far as to be intelligible to thofe around him at four.—Shortly after he appeared to be very low, and he continued gradually weaker until he expired.

His

His Royal Highneſs was attended till his laſt moments by Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Baillie, and two other phyſicians of the firſt eminence, who ſent off an expreſs to acquaint his Majeſty with the melancholy event. In conſequence of the death of his Royal Highneſs, all the different places of amuſement have, according to the etiquette on ſuch melancholy occaſions, diſcontinued their entertainments. As ſoon as the funeral has taken place, there will alſo be a general mourning for the loſs of this very near branch of the Royal Family. The Duke through life "bore his faculties ſo meekly," that his biographer has little to notice but the enumeration of all the domeſtic virtues which united form an amiable character. He was a moſt affectionate father and a kind maſter; nor did he in any one inſtance of his life omit to ſhew the ſincereſt attachment to his brother and ſovereign.—Aloof from all the ſordid occurrences of life, and unſullied by the intercourſe of political faction, he kept the even tenor of his way, benevolent without oſtentation, and affable though dignified. The Duke's conſtitution was naturally very delicate; ſo that at an early period of life he was obliged to leave his native country for the milder air of Italy, and reſided for ſeveral years at Rome, where, as has already been obſerved, Prince William, now Duke of Glouceſter, was born.—Although latterly he was ſufficiently recovered to be able to bear the climate of England, yet his health was always in a very precarious ſtate, and he ſcarcely knew for many years a day's uninterrupted enjoyment of that invaluable bleſſing.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the *Counteſs of Ancram.*

In Davies-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Rev. *E. Brudenell*, rector of Hougham and Marſton, Lincolnſhire.

At the houſe of her daughter, Mrs. Ord, in Dover-ſtreet, Mrs. *Scott*, widow of the Rev. J. Scott, and mother of the Counteſs of Oxford.

The Rev. *T. A. Atwood*, curate and lecturer of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter.

In York-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. *M. Lawſon*, widow of the late Rev. R. Lawſon, many years Miniſter of the Scots' Church, London-wall.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, *C. Merry*, eſq.

At Kenſington Terrace, Dr. *J. Snipe*, one of the phyſicians of the Royal Naval Hoſpital, Portſmouth, and late phyſician to the fleet under the command of Lord Viſcount Nelſon, in the Mediterranean.

In Groſvenor-ſquare, a ſhort time after being delivered of a ſon and heir, *Viſcounteſs Sydney*. The child is living, and likely to do well. Lady S. was daughter of the Counteſs of Leitrim, and twenty-five years of age.

In Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, the *Dowager Marchioneſs of Stafford*. This lady was mother to the Ducheſs of Beaufort, Lady Harrowby, and Lord Granville Leveſon Gower. She was daughter to the late Earl of Galloway, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl.

At Stockwell-place, South Lambeth, Miſs Ideſon, grand-daughter of the late Luke I. of Great Poland-ſtreet, 18.

In Percy-ſtreet, Colonel *Macdonald*, of the Royal Marines.

Mr. *Cawthorne*, ſtraw-hat-maker, in Chiſwell-ſtreet. He went with two other gentlemen to bathe in the river Lea, near Clapton, when unluckily going beyond their depth, Mr. C. and one of the other gentlemen were drowned. The third eſcaped by ſwimming. Mr. C.'s body was got up in leſs than half an hour, when exertions were made to reſtore animation, but without effect.

At the houſe of J. Silveſter, eſq. Chancery-lane, Mr. *John Tempeſt*, 18.

At Bankſide, Southwark, Major *Henry Bayley*, of the Royal Marines, brother to Captain Thomas B. of the Inflexible.

At the houſe of Mrs. Richards, in Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs. *Compton*, widow of the late John C. eſq. of Minſtead Manor-houſe, Hants, 36. She was daughter and co-heireſs of the Rev. John Richards, of Longbredy, Dorſetſhire.

In Southampton-row, Mrs. *Ann Mawley*, relict of Daniel M. eſq. 73.

In Bolton row, the Right Hon. *Walter Lord Aſton*, of Forfar county.

In Sloane-ſquare, Mrs. *Eleanor Reed*, widow of the late Lieut. Col. R. of the 34th regiment of foot, 75.

In Marſham-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. *Douglas*, mother of Rear Admiral Billy D.

At Tunbridge Wells, *George Buſſy Villiers, Earl of Jerſey*, Viſcount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron of Hoo in Kent. His Lordſhip was born June 9, 1735, and ſucceeded his father in 1769. He married the year following Frances, the only daughter of Dr. Philip Twiſden, Biſhop of Raphoe in Ireland, by whom he has left iſſue: Charlotte, married to Lord William Ruſſel, brother of the Duke of Bedford; Anna Barbara Frances, married firſt to William Henry Lambton, eſq. and ſecondly to the Hon. Charles Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont; George, Viſcount Villiers, married to Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Weſtmorland; Caroline Elizabeth, married to Lord Paget, ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge; Sarah, married to Charles Nathaniel Bayley, eſq.; William Auguſtus Henry, who, purſuant to the will of the late Baroneſs of Vernon, aſſumed the name of Manſell; Elizabeth Frances, married to John Ponſonby, eſq. of Ireland; Harriet; and a ſon born in 1796.—His Lordſhip was on a viſit to Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Villiers, at their houſe at Proſpect Lodge, and had accompanied them in the morning to the Wells. On his return from the walks towards Proſpect Lodge, after drinking the waters, he fell down in a fit and inſtantly expired.

In Plough-court, Fetter-lane, in his 80th year,

year, Mr. *Richard Bond*, formerly a printer and bookfeller of fome eminence at Gloucefter; where fuccefs not attending his exertions, he relinquifhed bufinefs; but left behind him a character for integrity which was recollected to his advantage through a long life. About thirty years ago he found an afylum as a compofitor in the fervice of the late truly learned and refpectable printer Mr. Bowyer; and continued, to the laft hour of his life, able to amufe himfelf with any thing that in the leaft refembled work, in the employment of Mr. Nichols. Having had the benefit of a decent fcholaftic education, and being naturally of a ferious turn, his inclinations, after his failure in bufinefs, were ftrongly directed towards the Church; and a worthy prelate now living would have ordained him, but the want of a regular paffport through one of the Univerfities proved an infurmountable barrier. He received, however, a fubftantial as well as a flattering teftimony to his merits, from the worfhipful Company of Stationers, by whom, in 1790, he was elected to an annuity of 30l. bequeathed by Mr. Bowyer to fuch journeyman compofitor as the Company may judge beft qualified in refpect both to learning and moral character. As a writer, Mr. Bond never ventured to publifh beyond a detached effay or poem. His rhymes were numerous, and if not excellent, were at leaft innocent, and always good-tempered. His manners were mild and placid and his habits of life temperate in the extreme.

Mr. *Montolieu*, of Brompton, brother to the banker of that name in Pall-mall. He was feized with a fit as he was going into Aftley's Theatre; medical affiftance was procured, but he expired in a quarter of an hour — He had juft alighted from his carriage in company with a lady, apparently in perfect health, and was in the act of paying the admiffion money when he fell backwards.

The Rev. *John Clarke Hubbard*, M. A. 1769, of Merton College, Oxford, rector of St. John's, Horfleydown, Surrey, and author of a Sermon at the Magdalen Charity, 1773, and of "Jacobinifm," "Triumph of Poefy," and other poems.

[*The Account of Governor Pownall, which was given in our Number for April laft, having been found to be both erroneous and defective, we embrace the earlieft opportunity of inferting the following correct and additional particulars.*— Governor Pownall was born in the year 1722, and educated at Lincoln. He went to America in 1753, and met the Commiffioners of the feveral provinces and colonies affembled in congrefs at Albany in 1754. At the latter end of the fame year he was appointed by the province of Maffachufets Bay their Commiffioner for the fpecial purpofe of negotiating an union of the forces of Connecticut, New Jerfey, New York, and Pennfylvania, with thofe of Maffachufetts Bay, and fucceeded. He was appointed His Majefty's Lieutenant Governor of the ftate of New Jerfey in 1755; and Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, Vice Admiral and Chancellor, of the ftate of Maffachufetts Bay, New England. He was appointed by a like commiffion, in 1757, and with the fame powers, Governor, &c. of the province of South Carolina in 1760. He was, after his return from America, appointed Comptroller General of the expenditure and accounts of the extraordinaries of the combined army in Germany, commanded by Ferdinand Duke of Brunfwick. After his return to England he was appointed in a commiffion with two other gentlemen to fettle the outftanding German claims. After this bufinefs was compleated, he ferved as a member in three parliaments. He retired from all public bufinefs after this, and lived a life of leifure, not ufelefs, if his fervices in the feveral employments in which he was engaged have produced any effects beneficial to his king and country, whofe welfare and profperity he was ever anxious to promote, and had always at heart. His conduct in parliament, and the reafonings in his works publifhed, have left the ftrongeft traces of a moft vigorous and comprehenfive mind, which, by a liberal education, and conftant cultivation during a long feries of years, was furnifhed with an uncommon fund of learning and knowledge.— To the lift of Governor Pownall's literary productions mentioned in a former Magazine, the following works are now added.—The Right, Intereft, and Duty, of Government, as concerned in the Affairs of the Eaft Indies, 1 vol. 8vo. written in 1773, revifed in 1781. —Notices and Defcriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul, now Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphiné, &c. 1 vol. quarto, 1788.—Intellectual Phyficks; an Effay concerning the Nature of Being, &c. 1 vol. quarto, 1803.—A Treatife on Old Age, 1 vol. quarto. He married, firft, Dame Harriet Fawkener, relict of Sir Everard Fawkener, a daughter of Lieutenant General Churchill. He next married Hannah Aftell, relict of Richard Aftell, efq. of Everton Houfe, Bedfordfhire, where he refided the laft twenty years of his life. He died at the age of 83, and retained the vigour of his faculties unabated to his lateft moments. Having long been in the habit of contemplating the folemn change, he met it with the greateft fortitude and refignation. He poffeffed a moft benevolent difpofition, and felt the moft fenfible pleafure in rendering and obferving all happy around him.]

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MR. Sitwell's sheep show took place at Barmoor-castle, in July, and was attended by almost all the gentlemen and principal breeders of stock in the country. Mr. Aslett, a considerable Leicestershire breeder, and several gentlemen of that and the neighbouring counties were also present. Upwards of three hundred sat down to an elegant entertainment provided by Mr. Sitwell, in a temporary building adapted to the purpose. In the course of the day a number of ewes and rams and two good bulls were sold, and several high bred rams were let for the season at forty guineas each. The company departed equally gratified with the show of cattle and the elegant hospitality of Mr. Sitwell.

The mayor of Newcastle has received from Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. a letter addressed to him by several seamen of that town, who have been taken by the French and are now confined at Valenciennes, stating their miserable condition for want of necessary support, and craving relief from the merchants, ship-owners, &c. of Newcastle. A subscription has in consequence been opened for their relief, and that of such other seamen of the same port, as may be confined with them.

Married.] At Simonborn, the Rev. Mr. Lowther, to Miss Charlton, of the Heugh.

At North Shields, Mr. Edward Shafto, of Durham, youngest son of Sir Cuthbert Shafto, of Bavington, to Miss Garthorne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Garthorne, of London, banker.

At Newcastle, Mr. George Newby, of Sunderland, to Miss Mary Crosling.—Captain Nathaniel Brown, of the Ulysses, to Miss Forster.

At Earsdon, William Linskill, of Tynemouth-lodge, esq. to Miss Grey, eldest daughter of Ralph William Grey, esq. of Backworth.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Dodds, of Newcastle, to Miss Margaret Purvis.

At St. John Lee, Thomas Gibson, esq. of Alnwick, to Mrs. Gibson, of Hexham, relict of James Gibson, esq. of Stagshaw Close-house.

At Berwick, Colonel M'Leod, to Miss Flora Ann M'Clean, second daughter of Colonel M'Clean, barrackmaster of Berwick.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Summers, wife of Mr. Summers, boot and shoemaker, 38.—Mrs. Charleton, widow of Mr. G. C. 54.—Mr. John Pattison, formerly a very eminent farmer near Newton-hall.—Mr. Robert Huttson, farmer, 57.

At Alnwick, Mr. Adam Oliver, schoolmaster.

At Felton-park, Northumberland, Mrs. Hedley, wife of Mr. Anthony Hedley, 76.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Pigg, mason, clerk to the Anabaptist meeting, 53.—Mrs. Simie, wife of Mr. George Simie, 75.—Mr. John Wood, 65. He was better known by the name of Jack-in-a-hole, from his being so lame that he had not been out of his shop, for the last seventeen years.—Mr. Isaac Cockerell, roper.—Mr. George Matthews, butcher.

At Berwick, Mr. James Wright, fruiterer.

At Gateshead, Mr. Thomas Taylor, raff-merchant.

At Haresgill-house, Masham, Mrs. Ballard wife of Mr. Henry B. 37.

At Bearpark, near Durham, Mr. Robert Hudson, a respectable farmer, 56.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Douglas, 90.—Mrs. Dorothy Craig.—Mrs. Jane Dixon, widow.—Mr. Robert Turnbull, agent to the Tyne glass-house company, 65.—Mr. John Young, attorney.—Mr. Timothy Bulmer, a captain in the South Shields volunteers, 37. He collected the offerings of the congregation at the church in the morning and expired before the evening service.

At Morpeth, Mr. Isaac Whitworth, of Alnwick. He went to bed at the Marquis of Granby-inn, but arose in the night, and opened a window leading to the top of a balcony of the house, three stories high, whence he fell into the street. There he was found by the Morpeth carrier, who immediately alarmed the house, and a surgeon was sent for. He lived about three hours but never spoke.

At Hartley, Mrs Brotherick, wife of Mr. Robert Brotherick, 83.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Davis, widow of Mr. E. Davis, 74.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Huntley, ship-owner, 74.

At Carrycoats's-hall, Mrs. Shaftoe, wife of George Delaval Shaftoe, esq.

At New Elvet, near Durham, Mrs. Charlton, sister of the Rev. Dr. Thorp, archdeacon of Northumberland, 54.

At Stockton, Mrs. Jefferson, relict of Mr. John Jefferson, senior.

At West Auckland, Mr. David How.

At South Blyth, Mrs. Eliza English, wife of Mr. William English, surgeon, 38.

At Newcastle, aged 17, Mr. Thomas Pattinson, son of the late Mr. Mark Pattinson, and apprentice to Mr. Murray, surgeon. He was a youth of extraordinary literary acquirements,

ments, and was remarkable at that early period of life for his ſtudious and inquiſitive turn of mind. So retentive was his memory that after a ſingle hearing he could write down the preciſe words of a philoſophical lecture which had engaged the orator an hour and an half in the delivery with all the neceſſary calculations and ſcientific terms accurately repeated. He was of a mild and unaſſuming diſpoſition, and never ſhewed any attachment to thoſe games and diverſions which uſually occupy the time and attention of thoughtleſs adoleſcence.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An application is intended to be made to parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act for continuing, amending, and extending the powers of former acts, relative to the harbour of Whitehaven, and the roads leading to it, for ſupplying them with water, and for paving, lighting, and improving the town, and for regulating the hire of wages of labourers, carriers and other perſons employed by maſters of veſſels trading to and from the harbour and by merchants and traders in the town.

Mr. Curwen's ſheep-ſhearing was lately held at Harrowſlack. The cup for the beſt tup croſs with the South Down was adjudged to Mr. Curwen; who declined accepting it, and requeſted that it might be preſented to Mr. Michael Satterthwaite, of Hawkſhead-hall who had the ſecond beſt. The cup for the beſt ſhearling ewe was adjudged to Mr. Dawſon, of Kentmore-hall. The cup for the beſt yearling bull and two years old heifer were adjudged to the Rev. John Fleming, of Rayrigg. A bull calf of his, ſix weeks old, was ſold for ten guineas.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Joſeph Bell, maſter of the ſloop Grizel, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of the late Mr. Iſaac Wilſon, tobacco manufacturer.

At Hayton, Mr. Joſeph Fleming, of Sunderland, to Miſs Wills, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wills, rector of Hayton.

At Morneſby, Mr. Henry Thompſon, of Roſe-hill, to Miſs Mary Bowman, of Kennedy.

At Harrington, Captain Iſaac Key, of the ſhip Peggy, to Miſs Clafferty.—Mr. Robert Farriday, of Kirbyſtephen, to Miſs Mary Cannon of Penrith.

At Cockermouth, Mr. William Stoddard, manufacturer, to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Robinſon.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Fidler, to Miſs Ann Walker, both of the hamlet of Middleſceugh. —Mr. John Daviſon, to Miſs Sarah Fiſher.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Mary Mackerel, widow, 74.—Mr. Arthur Lutford, 97.—A few hours after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Marſton, wife of Mr. Thomas Marſton, ſtocking manufacturer.

At Welton, pariſh of Sebergham, Mr. Robert Buſhby.

At Hawkeſdale, near Carliſle, Miſs Maria Newton, daughter of Mr. Samuel Newton, inn keeper, 22.

At Egremont, Henry Elliſon, eſq. 68.

At Branthwaite, very ſuddenly, Mrs. Ann Ritſon, relict of Mr. John Ritſon.

At Flimby, Mrs. Allanby, wife of William Allanby, eſq. 70.

At Penrith, Mr. John Norman, one of the loyal Leathward volunteers.—Mrs. Howgill, relict of Mr. Howgill, organiſt, 70.

At Longtown, Mr. Walter Graham, 84.—Mr. George Armſtrong, ſon of Mr. Andrew Armſtrong, innkeeper, 20.

At Ellenborough, Mrs. Ann Fletcher, wife of Mr. Robert Fletcher, 38.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Richard Railton mariner, 24.—Francis Veſey, eſq. 85.—Mrs. Williamſon, relict of Mr. William Williamſon, many years pier-maſter of Whitehaven.—Mr. Thomas Garret, a member of the Whitehaven volunteer infantry.—William Welſh, 104. He was well known in the neighbourhood, to the diſtance of twenty or thirty miles as a tinker, in which occupation he travelled the country till within a few weeks of his death.

At Leck, near Kirby Lonſdale, Mr. James Moore, tailor.

At Great Strickland, Weſtmoreland, Mrs. Mary Prieſtman, wife of Mr. Thomas Prieſtman, farmer.

At Wigton, Mr. Robert Hodgſon, ſenior, 79.—Mr. Henry Porter, carrier, 50.

At Corkicle, near Whitehaven, Mr. Chriſtopher Steadman, 58. He had ſerved in the capacity of farrier and land ſteward to the Lowther family upwards of ſixteen years.

At Sykes, near Keſwick, the Rev. Thomas Robinſon, curate of St. John's chapel, 45. He had retired to his bed-room about the uſual time, but not riſing at his accuſtomed hour, one of the family opened the door of his apartment, and found him dead! It appears that he had expired in the act of winding up his watch; having the caſe hanging upon the thumb of his left hand, and the key in his right.

At Lanehead, in Strickland Kettle, near Kendal, aged 88, Jane Thwaite, wife of James Thwaite. She had been married 59 years; and, during that time, only ſlept from her huſband one night.

Near Red Tarn Crag, in Patterdale, Cumberland, Mr. Charles Gough, of Mancheſter. On the 18th of April laſt, Mr. Gough was at Patterdale, on his road to Wyburn, a place he frequently viſited in ſummer, for the amuſement of fiſhing. After receiving ſome refreſhment at the inn, he requeſted the aſſiſtance of a guide, to conduct him over the mountains; but it being a general review day of the volunteers in that neighbourhood, he could not procure one. He therefore proceeded on his journey, without any other companion than a favourite ſpaniel bitch, and had never been heard of ſince, till Saturday the

the 20th of June, when a shepherd's boy, passing near the fatal spot, was attracted by the howling of the bitch, which had pupped at a little distance, and was still watching over her master. The boy immediately informed some of the inhabitants of Patterdale, of the circumstance; who hastened to the place, and found the entire skeleton, except the skull, which was about seven yards from it, lying at the bottom of a precipice of about two hundred yards! His fishing rod was at the top; and a small bundle about half way down. From the frequency of the carcases of animals being devoured by birds of prey, (which assemble there in great numbers) there can be little doubt but that the flesh of the body which was nearly consumed, had fallen a sacrifice to those voracious birds. About an hour after Mr. Gough set out from Patterdale, a great quantity of hail fell, accompanied with a heavy fog, which continued over the mountain the whole day; so that it is most probable he had missed his way, when he met with the fatal accident. His remains were collected, and decently interred in the Friends burying-ground at Tirril. The deceased was born in the society of Quakers, of which he remained a member till about two years ago, when, in conformity with the professed principles of the society, he was excluded for joining a volunteer corps.

YORKSHIRE.

At Headon, in Holderness, on the 6th of July, 1804, three fine fat toads and a large worm, covered up in an earthen pot, were buried two feet within the ground, and the earth rammed hard upon them. In June 1805, the toads were taken up, but the worm did not appear. The toads were in perfect health and strength, and in good spirits, though apparently somewhat reduced in size.

Five of the thirty New Hull Dock shares, created under the powers of an act passed in the last session of parliament, for altering and amending the former Hull Dock Acts, were lately sold by auction at the Exchange of that town. The first share produced the sum of 1400l. the second, 1370l. the third, 1360l. the fourth, 1400l. and the fifth 1420l. being, upon an average, 1390l. per share.

A correspondent of the Leeds Mercury suggests the propriety of adopting the following measures for the improvement of that populous and thriving town: 1. To rent the vicar's house and the field adjoining, and there to erect spacious shambles and a prison suited to the increased population of the place. By removing the shambles, a new carriage road would be opened of nearly the same width as that on the back of the shambles; and much facility would be given to trade and safety to foot passengers, by ordering that the meeting of carriages should be prevented by those going up the street taking one way, and those coming down the other. 2. To build the vicar a handsome house in the Croft belonging to St. John's Church, situated in Land's-lane, allowing the incumbent an adequate yearly compensation for the ground. 3. To remove the pile of buildings from the prison inclusive to Kirkgate-end. 4 That the ruinous houses opposite the Angel Inn should be purchased and pulled down, whereby an useful recess would be made for the sale of vegetables or any other commodity. This plan has the advantage of being a step towards more extensive improvements, when they can be realized either from an increase of wealth or of public spirit. To carry the improvements here suggested into effect, it is presumed, that ample funds might be raised, either in the way of Tontine or on the plan of Turnpike security; and, perhaps, the exertions of some men of influence and consideration in the town, would be sufficient to set the machine in motion.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Robert Easingwood, master mariner to Miss Maria Owen.—Mr. Joseph Clarkson, silk dyer, to Miss Mary Gooderick.

At Sculcoates, Mr. Joseph White, surgeon, of London, to Miss Prickett, daughter of Marmaduke Prickett, esq. of Bridlington.

At Thorpe Arch, John Crawshaw, esq. of Beeston, to Miss Hodgson.

At Doncaster, James Lucas, of Conisborough, esq. to Miss Hodges, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Hodges, of Ryton, Salop, rector of Wentner and Woolstaston, in that county.

At Sheffield, Mr. William Wallis Mason, of Goodrest-lodge, near Warwick, to Miss Ward, daughter of Mr. J. W. merchant.—Mr. John Norris, merchant, to Miss T. Dixon, daughter of the Rev. James Dixon, vicar of Ecclesfield.

At Bradford, Mr. John Bateman, of Low Moor, manufacturer, to Miss Latrobe, of Fulnec.

At Guiseley, the Rev. William Shepley, of Horsforth, to Miss Frances Dixon, of New Laiths, daughter of the late Jeremiah Dixon, of Gledhow.

At York, Mr. Middleton, of North Shields, to Miss Price, late of Worcester.

At Spofforth, Richard Swine of Liverpool, esq. to Miss Witherherd, daughter of the late Mr. Christopher Witherherd.

At Beverley, Mr. Dodsworth, of Manchester, to Mrs. Harper.—Mr. Tuton, to Miss Collinson.

At Newton-upon-Ouse, Mr. James Foster, of Ainderby-steeple, to Miss Mattinson, of Beningbrough.

At Wakefield, Mr. Daniel Mozeley, of Ferrybridge, to Miss Hannah Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Jackson, of Harewood bridge.—Mr. John Lee, son of J. Lee, esq. attorney, of Wakefield, to Miss Elizabeth Foster, youngest daughter of the late William Foster, esq. of Bilston, in Craven.

At Drax, Mr. John Harrison, aged 79, to Mrs. Sarah Hembrough, 59, his fourth wife, after being a widower sixteen days.

At

At York, Mr. Bartholoman, publisher of the York Herald, to Miss Dixon.—Mr. Woodham, to Mrs. Barnard, both of the Theatre Royal.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Thwaites, to Mrs. Shaw of the Recruiting Serjeant-inn.

At Ripon, Mr. Darnborough, attorney at law, to Miss Ewbank, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Ewbank.

Died.] At Hull, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. J. Cooper, mariner, and daughter of the late Mr. John Waite, 25.—Mr. Thomas Varley, merchant's clerk, 23.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Swanland, and sister to Mr. William Baker, 41.—Mr. John Barnes, formerly a ship builder, but who had retired from business, 74.—Mrs. Scholefield, wife of Philip Scolefield, esq. 40.—Mr. Ralph Ellison, ship-builder, 35.—Mrs. Gatecliff, relict of Mr. Gatecliff, ship owner, 70.—Mr. Richard Pullen of Bradford, woolstapler, 26. Mr. Charles Mountain, senior, many years an eminent architect of this place, but who had retired from business, 62.—Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. Richardson, slater, 40.—Mrs. Stork, wife of Captain Stork of Cottingham, ship-owner.—Mr. William Pearson, 81.

At Barnard-castle, Mr. Wood, attorney at law.

At Northill, near Boroughbridge, Mr. John Brown, well known and respected as one of the most complete farmers in the county, 60.

At Beverley, W. Harland, esq. banker, 47.

At Aisk-w-hall, near Bedale, Mrs. Anastasia Witham.

At York, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Henry Bell.—Mrs. Ann Wray, a maiden lady, and sister of the Rev. Henry Wray, of Newton Kyme, 76.—Mr. Simeon Gray, junior, grocer.

At Ingleton, while attending his professional duty, Mr. Thomas Parkinson, of Bingley, one of the coroners for the West Riding.

At Whixley hall, near Knaresborough, the Rev. Thomas King, 70.

At Skidby, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. William Barnes, ship builder, 38.

At Halifax, Mr. John Ramsden, card-maker; and a few days afterwards his grandson Master Ramsden.—Mr. Robert Sutcliff.—Mr. John Holroyde.

At Leeds, in the bloom of life, Miss A. Peacock, of Stonegrave.—Miss Sunderland, of Wakefield.—Miss Elizabeth Kirk, second daughter of Mr. William Kirk.—Mrs. Mather, wife of Mr. Mather, tailor.—Mrs. Dennison, widow of Mr. Richard Dennison.—Mrs. Teale, relict of Mr. Joseph Teale.—Mrs. Hey, wife of Mr. William Hey, junior, surgeon.—Mr. Lee, tailor, one of the oldest tradesmen in this town.—Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. B. Jackson, and daughter of Mr. Heaps, in consequence of an injury she received by a fall from a single horse chaise, 31. Mrs. Jackson and her infant, with two of her brothers, were going to Pannal, and in descending the hill at the watering-place on Black-Moor, the shafts broke, and they were all thrown out, but none of them received the least hurt, except the deceased; who it is supposed by anxiously endeavouring to save the infant could use no exertion for her own preservation.

At Hawksworth hall, near Otley, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Joseph Wilkinson, esq.

At Hunslet, Mr. James Smith, 33 years clerk of the chapel at that place, 77.

At Otley, Mr. Robert Cawood.—Mr. Hardcastle, grocer.

At Clock-house, near Bradford, Mrs. Jowett, wife of Nathan Jowett, esq.

At Knaresborough, Mrs. Earnshaw, wife of Mr. Earnshaw, attorney, 53.

At Rawmarsh, near Rotherham, Miss Harriot Whitaker, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, 21.

At Whitby, Francis Gibson, esq. F. A. S. collector of the customs of that port, 53.—Thomas Fishburn, esq. ship-builder, 87. To this gentleman's superior excellence and unremitting exertion in his profession, the town of Whitby is indebted for a large share of its prosperity, and of its general celebrity as a place of ship-building.—Suddenly Mr. T. Webster, printer.

At Wakefield, Mr. James Tunstall, bell-man, and serjeant of the Wakefield volunteers, 79.

In a decline, on the 21st of July, at Sutton, near Hull, at the house of Thomas Frost, esq. his father-in-law, John Byron, M. D. aged 25 years, in whose premature death society in general, and the medical world in particular, have lost a member who promised to become a brilliant ornament to the former, and a most valuable acquisition to the latter. Entertaining from early youth, a predilection for his profession, his most anxious wish was to render it subservient to the interests of science and humanity. Eminently endowed with every requisite to render it respectable, and every virtue which the offices of a physician are peculiarly calculated to display, the propriety of his conduct and dignity of his manners added lustre to his talents, which were rewarded during the short time he was permitted to exert them with a degree of success almost unparalleled. A severe cold taken in the discharge of his professional duties laid the foundation of a lingering illness during eighteen months, and though aware of the fatal tendency of his disorder from its commencement, he bore it with the most exemplary patience, and finally met death with the fortitude of a philosopher, and the resignation of a christian.

LANCASHIRE.

A new road is likely to be made from Manchester to the village of Eccles, which will pass through a very pleasant part of the country lying between the present road and the river Irwell. This road will shorten the distance between Eccles and Manchester more than

than three quarters of a mile, and will be very easy without any material rise or fall. It is intended to be brought over the Irwell by a spacious new bridge, in a line with the new market-place, near St. John's church, and several branches are intended to be made from it to accommodate the inhabitants of Salford and Hulme.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society was held on the 7th of August when the following premiums were adjudged: To John Withington, of Winwick, for covering 19 acres of land with good compost, a silver cup value 5 guineas.—To Croxton Johnson, rector of Wilmslow, for employing the greatest number of oxen on his farm, a silver cup, value 10 guineas.—To Edward Litherland, of Hindley, for 36 years service in one place, 5 guineas.—To Elizabeth Forrest, of Stretton, for 35 years service in one place, 5 guineas.—To R. Hurst, of Hulton, for having brought up ten children without parochial assistance, 7 guineas.—To Thomas Rycroft, of Sharples, for draining 60 acres of land with stone, a silver cup, value 7 guineas.—To Peter Ormrod, of Turton, for draining 29 acres of land with stone, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.

The present school, for educating the children of poor Catholic parents, erected in Gerard street, Liverpool, about twelve years ago, having been found too small for the reception and accommodation of the increased number of children, claiming admission, the committee, determined to remedy this serious inconvenience, convened a general meeting of the subscribers, who resolved that a subscription should be immediately opened, and personal application made to all charitable and well disposed persons, for their pecuniary assistance, to raise the necessary funds, for erecting a more extensive school, together with a commodious chapel, thereby affording the children as well as their unlettered parents, the convenience of attending divine worship on Sundays and holidays, and an opportunity of being instructed in the obligations of their moral and religious duties. The sums already subscribed amount to nearly 2000l.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Hopkinson, corn-merchant, to Miss Eliza Lolley, daughter of the late Mr. Richard L. merchant.—James A. Maxwell, esq. to Miss Betsy Tellet, daughter of Captain T. of the Isle of Man.—Hugh Pilkington, esq. of Preston, to Miss Alice Jump, of Burscough, daughter of J. Jump, esq.—Mr. James Dobson, of Hesketh Bank, to Mrs. Wright, of Rufford.—Captain Leigh Lyon, to Miss Spencer, daughter of the late Captain John S.—Mr. David Shaw, merchant, to Miss Mary Houghton.—Mr. Barton Mawdsley, merchant, to Miss Perrey, daughter of Mr. Thomas P.

At Manchester, Mr. Robert Tinker, of Collyhurst, to Miss Hannah Scott.—Mr. Joseph Luckman, to Miss Maria Hodson, of Strangeways.—Mr. Wm. Harrison, to Miss Sarah Ann Bradshaw, of Prestwich.—Mr. Samuel Grimshaw, to Miss Ann Worrall.—Mr. Josiah Lyon, to Mrs. Dorothy Jackson.—Mr. A. Johnston, linen draper, to Miss Eliza Renfrew.—Mr. Edward Mason, of Chorlton, land-surveyor, to Miss Sarah Royle.

At Warton, near Lancaster, the Rev. R. A. Singleton, curate of Blackley chapel, to Miss Ellen Farrener.

At Blackburn, Mr. Thomas Harwood, calico manufacturer of that place, to Miss Mary Eccles, of Lower Darwen.

At Lancaster, William Hinde, esq. of Ellel Hall, to Miss Ann Buckley, third daughter of Edward B. esq. of Beaumont Hall, near Lancaster.

At Preston, Mr. Richard Hamer, tanner, of Pemberton, to Miss Clough, daughter of the late John C. esq. of Ashton in the Willows.

At Bury, after a courtship of two days, Mr. James Whittle, farmer, to Mrs. Alice Horrocks, whose united ages make 143 years.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Helling.—Mrs. Byrne, wife of Mr. John B. porter-merchant.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, relict of Mr. Thomas L. 42.—Miss Tapley, eldest daughter of Mrs. T. 15.—Mrs. Miles, wife of Mr. M. attorney, 63.—Mrs. Kerr, relict of the late Mr. John K. ship-chandler.—Mr. Thomas Elliott, ship-builder and surveyor for the underwriters.—In consequence of a fall from a gig, Mrs. Sarah Dawson, relict of Captain George D.—Mr. Edward Fletcher Hough, joiner. His death was occasioned by a fall from a building.—Mrs. Hince, wife of Mr. H. timber merchant.—Mrs. Esther Dyer, relict of the late Mr. William D. 55.—Mrs. Ansdell, wife of Mr. James A. merchant.—Mr. Thomas Barrow, sexton of St. Paul's church.—Mrs. Shuttleworth, mother of T. S. Shuttleworth, esq. of Preston.—Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. William M.—Prudence Booth, 109.—Mr. Munkhouse Graham, merchant.

At Manchester, Mr. Henry Layland, an eminent hat-manufacturer, 62.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Samuel W. tobacconist.—Mr. William Whitehead, attorney, 53.—Mr. Samuel Grimshaw, an eminent check-manufacturer.—Mr. James Howard, grocer.—Mr. M. Noton.—Mr. John Alsop, eldest son of Mr. R. A. of Ordsall.—Mrs. Thackeray, wife of Joseph T. esq.—Mrs. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. John Taylor, flour-dealer.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Wright, wife of Richard W. esq.—Mr. John Smith, attorney.

At Wigan, Mr. John Chaddock.—Mr. John Lord, sheriff's officer.—Mr. Matthew Holt, watchmaker.

At Ashton, near Warrington, Mrs. Susannah Peel, wife of Mr. John P. merchant, 50.

 At

At Swinton, near Worsley, Mr. Thomas Speakman.

At Walton, Mr. John Ellis, 64.

At Stocks, near Manchester, Major Thomas Wilkinson of the Manchester Volunteer Infantry.

At Ulverston Major John Perryn, nephew of the late Baron Perryn. He had been thrown from a gig two days before, near that town, by which his leg was shockingly fractured, and notwithstanding he had the best surgical assistance, a mortification took place, which caused his death.

At Caton, near Lancaster, Mr. Guy Townson, son of Mr. Wm. T. 21.

At Everton, Mrs. Mathews, wife of Mr. Charles M.

At Westwood, near Wigan, Mrs. Gerrard, a maiden lady, 80.

At Edge Hill, Miss Hough.

At Lancaster, in the bloom of youth, Miss Alice Holt, youngest daughter of Mr. James H. bookseller.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, John Douglas Cooper, esq. of Mayfield, Staffordshire, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Daniel Smith, wine-merchant.

At Eastham, Mr. James Berwick, of Strangeways, to Miss Walker, of Sutton.

At Frodsham, Joseph Lyon, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Urmson.

At Upton, Mr. W. Delamere, to Miss Maddocks.

Died.] At Chatton, Mrs. Russel, relict of the late Rev. Wm. R. late of Lydleys Hayes, in Shropshire, and sister of the late Sir Peter Leicester, bart. of Tabley.

At Lymm Parsonage, Bryan Wm. Molineux, esq. of Hawkley Hall, Lancashire.

At Great Broughton, Mr. Peter Moore, of the Ram Inn.

At Congleton, Owen Lloyd, esq. 33—Mrs. Hawar, relict of Thomas H. esq.

At the Glass House, near Chester, Mrs. Golborne.

At Chester, Mr. Meredith, bricklayer, 72.

DERBYSHIRE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Derbyshire Agricultural and Breeding Society, held at Derby, July 25th, it was resolved that the following prizes be shewn for on Easter Fair Day, 1806. For the best bull, three years old or upwards, 4 guineas.—For the second best, 3 guineas.—For the best two years old bull, 3 guineas.—For the second best, 2 guineas.—For the best four years old ox, 3 guineas.—For the second best, 2 guineas.—It was ordered that the following prizes be shewn for on the first Wednesday after the 8th of July, 1806.—For the best three theaves, 4 guineas.—Second best ditto, 3 guineas.—For the best shear hog ram, 3 guineas.—Second best ditto, 2 guineas.—For the best two shear ram, 3 guineas.—Second best, 2 guineas.—For the best shear hog wether, 3 guineas.—Second best, 2 guineas.—For the best two shear wether, 3 guineas.—Second best, 2 guineas.—For the best two years old heifer, 4 guineas.—Second best, 3 guineas.—For the best three years old ox, 3 guineas.—Second best, 2 guineas.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Whyman, baker, to Miss Cooper.

At Dronfield, Mr. Worrall, of Froggatt, to Miss Wolstenholme, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Church Sterndale, the Rev. Richard Bentley, vicar of Leek, Staffordshire, to Miss Lomas, daughter of Mr. L. of Gatton, near Buxton.

Died.] At Matlock, on his way to Bristol, John Nesbitt White, the only son of J. White, esq. of Doncaster, 17. The very great and uncommon merit of this amiable youth will long endear his memory among all his acquaintance. He had a mind enriched with all the stores of classic learning; on every subject he discovered a vigour of intellect, and a maturity of understanding far beyond his years; on subjects of imagination, and polite literature, he displayed a taste, accurate, elegant, and refined. With the highest intellectual accomplishments, he was possessed also of those moral qualifications which ever give lustre to talent, and render science amiable—the most conciliating sweetness of disposition, mild and engaging manners, and it may truly be added, one of the best of hearts. Never surely did youth give fairer promises of future eminence! never did a morn shine out with brighter lustre! but it has pleased an over-ruling Providence that these promises, and these prospects should all vanish in an early death.

At Derby, Mr. Paul Webster, eldest son of Paul W. esq. 17.—Mr. Parsons, grocer, 60.

At Winster, Miss Griffiths, late of Ashborne, 21.

At Thurvaston, Mr. Thomas Armishaw.

At Weston upon Trent, Mr. John Robinson, 71.

At Todwick, Mr. John Ellis, 81.

At Hargate Wall, near Wormhill, Mr. James Newbold, an eminent farmer.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Churchill, of Nottingham, to Miss Cartwright, of Old House Green, near Congleton, Cheshire.

Mr. Redfearn, hosier, of Nottingham, to Miss Marianne Taylor, of Stokesby, Yorkshire.

Mr. Robert Hickton, of Annesley, to Miss D. Lacy, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Tealby, late grocer, of New Radford.—Mr. George Morris, landlord of the Rein Deer public-house.—Miss Sarah Beardsley, daughter of Mr. Joseph B.—Mrs. Risdale, wife of Mr. R. baker.—Miss Chambers.—Mr. Spencer, corn-chandler.—Mr. Wm. Johnson, of the Hare and Hounds public-house.—Mrs. Green, wife

wife of Mr. G. cooper.—Mr. Rose, butcher.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. B. grocer.

At West Bridgford, near Nottingham, Mr. Robert Singlehurst, 62.

At Mansfield, Mr. Wm. Watson, mercer and draper.

At Newark, Mr. Matthew Sheppard, a member of the Newark Volunteers, 27.—Mrs. Rumley, relict of Mr. R. iron-monger.

At Calverton, Mr. Christopher Oldknow.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Among the other improvements making at the port of Grimsby, it is in contemplation to erect a jetty from the lock down to low water mark, to prevent the higher fluxion of the tide.

Married] At Bennington, near Boston, Mr. C. B. Chapman, grocer and draper, to Miss Mary Mowbray.

Robert Salmon, esq. of Weekley, to Miss Keep, of Kettering.

At Burgh, Mr. Stokes, to Miss Allitt — Mr. Bowen, of the Sun public-house, to Miss Martha Cartwright.

At Barrowby, Mr. Charles Dorr, to Miss Jane Hemingway, of Grantham.

At Wigtoft, near Boston, Mr. Robert Deabell, farmer, of Quadring, to Miss Ann Morriss.

At Whapload Drove, Mr. Samuel Beagles, of Holbeach, to Miss Deborah Eason.

At Gainsboro', Lieutenant Waller, of the navy, to Miss Cuthbert, daughter of Mr. C. carpenter.

At Louth, the Rev. G. Tennyson, A. M. rector of Beneworth, to Miss Fytch, daughter of the late Rev. Stephen F.—The Rev. Marcus Aurelius Parker, curate of Louth, to Miss Earley.—Mr. Hudson, of Orgarth-hill, to Mrs. Newhound.

At Skidbrook, Mr. Paddison, grazier, 67, to Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, 76, after a courtship of five days.

At Lincoln, Mr. Watts, one of the lay-vicars of the cathedral, to Miss Franklyn.

Died.] At Gosberton, Mr. Allin, an eminent farmer and grazier, 71.—Mrs. Slater, wife of Mr. S. 71.

At Wansford, Mr. Norton, sen. 71. He was unfortunately overturned in the Nelson coach, and received so much injury as to occasion his death.

At Lincoln, Mr. William Camm, tea-dealer, 64.—Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. B. jun. 19.—Mr. Greatham, late a reputable farmer at Boothani, 71.

At Louth, in the prime of life, Mr. C. P. Wood, keeper of the Pack Horse Inn.—Mr. Martin Cannon, a respectable farmer and nurseryman.—Mr. Edward Holmes, 28.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Brumby, a maiden lady, 88.

At Glentworth, Mr. Robert Basset, 60.

At Morton, near Gainsborough, Mr. John Picking, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Hero.

At Spalding, Mr. Burwell, 89. He had formerly been an eminent common-brewer, but had retired from business many years.

At Brampton, near Torksey, Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, widow, 44.

At Castor, Mr. Thomas Johnson, farmer, 62.

At Maltby, near Alford, Mrs. Allatt, wife of Mr. A. a respectable farmer and grazier.

At Thiddlethorpe, Mr. Thomas Hollidge, 78.

At Counthorpe, near Corby, Mr. Musson.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Davy, wife of Mr. William D.

At Waddingworth, Mr. Richard Elmhirst, an opulent grazier.

At Stamford, Miss Lowe, eldest daughter of the late Alderman L 32.

At Cowbit, near Spalding, Mrs Elizabeth Griggs, wife of Mr. Thomas G. butcher, 35.

At Swaton, near Billingborough, Mr. Lenton, sen. grazier.

At Doddington, near Lincoln, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. H.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A very large stratum of coal, 15 feet deep has been discovered on the Earl of Moira's estate, at Donnington, by which the shares in the Leicestershire canal have been doubled in value. This mine proves so productive that the profits to its noble possessor are stated to amount to 150l. per week.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Burbage, of the Nags-head, to Mrs. Eames, relict of Mr. E.

At Rothley, Mr. Joseph Chatwin, to Miss Rebecca Freeman, of Foster.

At Rugby, Mr Benjamin Sutton, hosier, to Mrs. Whitmell.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Newby, framesmith.—After a few hours' illness, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Wm. W. merchant; a lady exemplary for her rational piety and active charity; unwearied in the various domestic relations; beloved to a degree of reverence by a numerous family; characterized by a peculiar firmness and sincerity in her friendships, and admired among a large acquaintance for native openness and the ingenuous vivacity of her disposition. She has left a good name never to be erazed from their memory, and their regret is only equalled by the irreparable loss they have sustained.—Mr. Thornton, shoe-maker.—Mr. Banner, framesmith.—Mr. Toone, collar and whip-maker.

At Great Wigston, Mr. Henry Branson, 81, formerly a respectable farmer and grazier of that place, but who had for some years retired from business.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

One of the windows in the cathedral church of Litchfield is now filled with the stained glass purchased by the dean and chapter from a ruined abbey in France. It contains three scriptural subjects, all entire, viz.—Christ appearing

appearing to the Apoſtles and Thomas; The Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt on the Apoſtles; and The Day of Judgment. The date is 1534; and it is accounted one of the fineſt ſpecimens of this art now in the kingdom.

Married.] At Barr, Mr. F. Richards, of Birmingham, to Miſs Mayne.

At Newcaſtle, the Rev. J. Blunt, to Miſs Ford.

At Handſworth, Mr. L. Thompſon, of Birmingham, to Miſs Leonard, of Hampſtead.

At Cheadle, Mr. Randle, mercer, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Bakewell, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas B.

At Madeley, Mr. Wilkinſon, tea-dealer, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Hickſon, of the iron-bridge.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. William Smith, clerk of the pariſh, 72, to Miſs Eliza Salt, 22.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Fairbank, wife of Mr. F. ſchoolmaſter.

At Walſall, Mrs. Ann Clarkſon, relict of Mr. William Clarkſon.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Green, buckle-maker.

At Penkridge, Miſs Hodſon, daughter of Mr. H.

At Lichfield, George Adams, eſq.

At Hay-houſe, near Penkridge, Mr. John Chapman, a reſpectable farmer, 67.

At Meole, Mrs. Haywood, relict of Thomas H. eſq. of Penkhull.

At Longton hall, Miſs Maria Heathcote, ſecond daughter of Sir John Edenſor H. 19.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The firſt ſtone of the Free Church, intended to be erected at Birmingham, was laid by the Earl of Dartmouth, in the name of his Majeſty. His lordſhip as the repreſentative of the king, was attended by all the nobility, gentry and clergy of the ſurrounding country. The ſtone meaſures about five feet wide, and three deep, and weighs about three tons, twelve hundred weight.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr Edw. Jones, to Miſs Ann Pearſon.—Mr. Wm. Gough, engraver, to Miſs Sarah Brettell.—Mr. Robert Fell, of Leeds, to Miſs Mary Anne Broſter.—Mr. Stephen Armfield, of Deritend, to Miſs Marcia Dawes.—Mr. Thomas Davis, coal-merchant, to Miſs Mary Row.

Mr. Thomas Read, of the New-inns, Willenhall, to Miſs Ann Robertſon, of Weſt Bromwich.

Mr. Thomas Bailey, of Weſt Bromwich, to Miſs Jane Field, of Wood green.

At Weſt Bromwich, Mr. Samuel Hawkins, to Miſs Myatt.—Mr. Wm. Whitehouſe, nail-iron-monger and merchant, to Miſs Hateley, daughter of Mr. H. of Ettingſhall.

At Shenſtone, Mr. E. Waſdell, of Birmingham, to Miſs Waddams, of Stonall.

At Warwick, Mr Thomas Reeve, to Mrs. Pratt.—Mr. John Kempſon, of Birmingham, to Miſs Lucy Collins.

At Edgbaſton, Mr. Wm. Allport, of Birmingham, to Miſs Dickenſon, of Aſton-road.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Obadiah Bellamy, 89. He had been 65 years a houſe-keeper in that town, and for many years carried on an extenſive button-buſineſs, from which he had retired about 45 years.—Suddenly, Mr. Baker.—Mr. Charles Jennins, formerly an eminent jobbing ſmith, but who had long retired from buſineſs.—Mr. Conrad Bernecker, merchant.—Mr. Kent, japanner. Mr. Conqueſt, wine merchant, 63.—Mr. Sam. Chandler, of the Star, Dale-end.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J.—Mrs. Crowder.—Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Joſeph H. 53.

At Henley in Arden, Mr. Edward Jackſon, maltſter.

At Warwick, Mrs. Ann Lapworth.

At Foleſhill, Miſs Ault, daughter of Mr. A. ſchoolmaſter of Coventry.

At Caſtle Bromwich, Mrs. Thornton, 63.

At Coventry, Mrs. Wilmer, wife of Benjamin W. eſq.—Mrs. Haycock, wife of Mr. Haycock.

At Foleſhill, Mrs. Gibbs, of the New-inn.

At Mount Pleaſant, Warwick, Mr. Francis Dawes, 28.

At Finham, in the pariſh of Stonley, Mr. Jaſper Palfrey, well known for his long attention to an excellent breed of ſheep, 69.

At Stockton, Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of Mr. H. late of Birmingham, merchant.

At Ipſley, Mrs. Newſam, relict of Clement N. eſq. late of Kington.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Elleſmere, the Rev. Thos. Oſwell, of Dinthill, to Miſs Lloyd, eldeſt daughter of Francis L. eſq.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Thomas Donaldſon, carver and gilder, to Miſs Evans, daughter of Mr. E. clock and watch-maker.

At Ludlow, Mr. Burlton, ſtationer, of Leominſter, to Miſs H. Anderſon.

At Oſweſtry, the Rev. S. Stennett, of Dublin, to Miſs Holbrook.—Mr. Wm. Jones, to Miſs Mary Davies.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mrs. Whitney, wife of Mr. W. of the Angel inn.—Mr. Ingram, clothier and mercer.—Mr. Baugh.—Mr. Page, glover.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Sarah Hand, 70.—Mr. Thos. Hughes, maltſter, 38.—Mr. Barlow, tailor.

At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Eliz. Windſor.—Mr. Peter Bowen, butcher.—Miſs Mary Cole, ſecond daughter of Mr. C. 14.—Mr. Walter Tomkies, hatter.—Mr. Gilbert, of the Prince of Wales public-houſe, 87.—Mr. Axon, glazier.

At Bicton-heath, near Shrewſbury, Mr. Pugſon, nurſery-man.

At Sutton Maddock, Mr. Price.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In the laſt annual report of the Worceſter Houſe of Induſtry it is ſtated that the governors have liquidated nearly 2000l. of their debt during the three laſt years, and that the poor rates have been reduced from ſix ſhil-

lings,

lings to three shillings in the pound under the head of law expences, the savings have been very great, and the governors repeat their desire, that the parish officers will settle all differences with distant parishes, if possible, in a friendly liberal manner, without having recourse to litigation.

Married.] At Droitwich, Richard Budd Vincent, esq. late commander of the Arrow sloop, to Miss Philippa Norbury, youngest daughter of the late Richard N. esq.—Mr. Trehearn, carrier, to Miss Wagstaff.

Died.] At Bromesberrow, Miss Sarah Webb, youngest daughter of Thomas W. esq.

At Shelsley, James Moore, esq. 64.

At Worcester, Mr. George Lewis, bookseller.—Mrs. Morgan, widow of Mr. Thomas M. draper, of Bromsgrove, and who formerly kept a respectable seminary in that town.—Mr. Charles Tearne, of the Tything, 84.—Miss Mary Clifton, third daughter of Mr. John C. deputy registrar of the diocese, 18.—Mrs. Whitaker, widow of Mr. W. who formerly kept the Rein Deer inn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The national Board of Agriculture has voted one hundred pounds, in silver plate or money, to the Rev. Mr. Duncumb, of Hereford, for writing a survey of the present State of Agriculture in Herefordshire, with means proposed for its improvement. The work is expected to be published immediately, under the authority of the Board.

Married.] At Orleton, Mr. G. Yeld, of Milton, to Miss Hill, of Portway, near Orleton.

At Eardisland, Mr. Charles Hayward, an eminent farmer, to Miss Davis.

At Eardisley, Mr. W. Powell, of the Field, to Miss Weal.

Died.] At Leominster, Miss Mary Davies, niece to the late Mrs. Helme, who formerly kept a reputable boarding school for young ladies in that town, 56.

At Exmouth, in Devonshire, Richard Aubrey Wynne, esq. eldest son of Gabriel W. esq. of Clehonger, in this county. This amiable young man, by the soundness of his understanding and the suavity of his manners, had endeared himself to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, when a consumptive attack disappointed the flattering hopes they had formed, and terminated a life of the fairest promise before he had completed his twentieth year.

At Brinsop Court, Mrs. Tomkins, relict of the late Mr. T. of Wellington, 87.

At Ross, Mr. Cook, master of the Bluecoat school established there.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Jenkins, to Miss Bullock, of Walton Cardiff.

At Horsley, Mr. Harris, clothier, to Miss Susannah Lock, both of Nailsworth.—Mr. Edward Barnard, of Beech Cottage, to Miss Heskins, daughter of Mr. H. sen. clothier, of Nailsworth.

At Avening, Mr. T. Blackwell, of Forest Green, to Miss Priscilla Warner.

At Wotton under Edge, Mr. S. Hamblin, to Miss Woolwright, of the White Lion inn.

Mr. Dyer, builder, of Nailsworth, to Mrs. Miller, widow of George M. esq. of Woozleworth.

At Dursley, Mr. E. Millard, to Miss R. Doddrell.

At Berkeley, Mr. Robert Pearce, merchant, to Miss Spillman, daughter of the late Mr. George S. cheese-factor.

At Newnham, Mr. C. F. Davis, of Eastington, to Miss E. M. Chinn.

A Cirencester, Benjamin Davis, esq. of Sheepscomb, to Miss Worme.

At Gloucester, Mr. Penley, of Nymphsfield, to Miss Harrison, of Woodchester.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Price, attorney.—Mrs. Driver, wife of Mr. D. hairdresser.—Miss Ann Gorges, fifth daughter of the late Richard G. esq. of Eyre Court, Herefordshire.

At Quedgley Cottage, near Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Turner.

At Stroud, Mrs. Rudge, wife of Mr. R. grocer.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Seal, master of Goodwin's coffee house, to Miss Mary Tuckey, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. of Standlake.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Lowry, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. 88.—Miss Ann Honor, second daughter of the late Mr. John H. poulterer, 23.—Mrs. Mary Bennett, wife of Mr. Ralph B. 67.—Miss Hannah Saunders, daughter of Mr. Thomas S. butcher, 16.—Mr. William Bartlett, late of Newnham, Gloucestershire, 81.—Mr. William Cooper, livery-stable keeper, 44.—Mr. J. Walker, cooper, 58.—The Rev. William Fothergill, D.D. rector of Charlton upon Otmore, and vicar of Steventon, Berks.

At Ensham, Mr. James Preston, an opulent farmer, 51.

At Henley, Mr. William Cook, upwards of twenty years proprietor of stage waggons from that place, 52.

At Baldon House, Mrs. Ann Barlow, 84.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

From a statement of the situation of the Bedford Infirmary, it appears that the number of patients admitted from the last general meeting, Sept. 8, 1804, to July 13, 1805, is 128; which, with 35 on the books at the former period, makes a total of 163. Of these 84 have been discharged cured, 22 relieved, 6 incurable, 3 irregular, 6 at their own request; 5 have died; 20 remain in-patients in the house, and 17 out patients on the books. The donations during the above period, amounting to 880l. 4s. 1d. though ample, are not sufficient to meet all the demands. The balance on the last instalment due to Mr. Wing, upon his original contract, amounting, with interest, to 466l. remains unpaid. Provision for its discharge must be

made, and from an inspection of the accounts it appears, that no resource presents itself but the sale of all the funds belonging to the Infirmary which can be so disposed of.

Died.] At Bedford, the Rev. James Palmer, rector of Lidgate, Norfolk, and of Borough Green, Cambridgeshire.

At Potton, Mr. Samuel Luke, formerly an eminent attorney, but who had declined practice many years; he was a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Ampthill, Mr. Allen, who had been in the service of the family of Lord Ossory upwards of 60 years. He was handling a horse in the stables there, when he received a kick on the breast which in a short time caused the termination of his long and meritorious life. He had retired from Lord Ossory's service as head-groom, but, from long habit and attachment, usually attended the stables when his health and strength permitted. He was above 80 years of age, and was a rare instance of fidelity, capacity, and a constant attention to his duty.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Northampton Horticultural Society was held on the 15th of August, when the prizes were adjudged as follows: the first carnation prize to Mr. Yeomanson, of Leicester; the second ditto to Mr. Hester, of Leicester; and the third ditto to Mr. Woolfe, of Leicester: the prize for the seedling carnation to Mr. Yeomanson; the prize for the best flavoured melon to Mr. E. Perkins, of Northampton; and that for the heaviest gooseberry, which weighed 16dwt. 16grs. to Mr. Hester, of Leicester.

Died.] At Yelvertoft, Mr. Robert Matthew, grazier, and manufacturer of tammies, 59.

At Nether Hyford, Mr. William Jones, 34 years master of the free-school at that place, 56.

At Wakerley, Mr. John Limming, shoemaker, 75.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A sea-mew, or sea-gull, the *larus canus* of Linnæus, lately died in the garden belonging to Addenbrooke's Hospital, at Cambridge, after having lived there sixteen years. It was supposed, from the colour of his plumage, that he was not less than two or three years old when first put into that garden. Another remains alive, which has been there nine years.

Married.] At Little Gransden, the Rev. Richard Riley, fellow of St. John's College, and rector of Marwood, Devonshire, to Miss Gower, only daughter of the late Benjamin G. of Cobham, Surry.

At Cambridge, Mr. Christopher Scott, to Miss Barber.

Died.] At Chesterton, Mr. Thomas Dales, many years a respectable linen-draper in Cambridge.

At Cambridge, Mr. W. F. Edwards, one of the scholars of Trinity College, and eldest son of John E. Esq. of Black Heath, Kent, 20.—Mrs. Rebecca Goud, who formerly kept the Dog and Duck, near Great St. Mary's Church, 87.—The Rev. Daniel Bayley, B. D. fellow and dean of St. John's College, and vicar of Madingley.

At Wisbech, Mr. William Fellows, hatter.—Miss Juliana Curtis, youngest daughter of Mr. John C. cabinet maker, 16.—Mr. Joseph Nixon, wheelwright

At Ely, Mr. Thomas Hattersley, formerly one of the vergers of that cathedral, clerk of the works, and bailiff to the dean and chapter.

NORFOLK.

Married.] W. H C. Benejet, esq. of the royal artillery, to Miss Nelson, daughter of the late Rev. William N. of Fransham.

At Norwich, Mr. Sampson, to Miss S. Lindoe.—Mr. John Bale, of Ramsgate, Kent, to Miss Wetherhead, daughter of the late Rev. William W. of West Newton.—Mr. Parker, haberdasher, to Miss Jameson, of Royston.—Mr. F. Metcalf, to Miss S. Sexton.—Mr. Joseph Redgreave, of South Creak, to Miss Mary Browne.

Mr. John Barham, of Wymondham, to Miss H. Kerrison, only daughter of Mr. Noah K. of Hackford.

At Mundsley next the Sea, Mr. Mackie, of Hartford-road, Lakenham, to Miss Geldart.

At Wymondham, Charles Gibbs, esq. to Miss Ransome.

Mr. James Crawforth, surgeon, of Lynn, to Miss Maclaae, daughter of Mr. M. farmer, of Westwick.

Mr. William Forester, wine-merchant, of Wells, to Miss Moore, of Warham.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. H. attorney.—Mrs. Dixon, relict of Mr. Robert D. an eminent grazier.

At Diss, Mr. Samuel Holmes, jun. brazier.

At Little Ellingham, Mrs. Leath, wife of Mr. Cook L. farmer.

At Foulsham, Mrs. Gunton, wife of Mr. G. plumber and glazier.

At Creak Abbey, Mrs. Blyth, 67.

Mr. James Coldham, of Caius College, Cambridge, eldest son of James C. esq. of Anmer, 20. Bathing in the sea near Heacham, he was unfortunately drowned. He was a young man of unspotted purity of mind and manners.

At North Walsham, Mr. Robert Newstead, glazier.

At Park House, Boxley, Henry Goodwyn, esq. of Tring, 92.

At Coltishall, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. Robert B.

At Wells, Miss Elizabeth Haycock, daughter of the late Mr. John H.

At North Repps, Richard Plumbley, gent. ensign in the Cromer Battery Volunteers, 26.

At

At Melton, near Cromer, Mr. John Critopp, farmer.

At North Pickenham, Mr. Benjamin Barber, 78.

At Norwich, Mr. Mordecai Rivers Drake, governor of the Great Hospital.—Mrs. Rushbrooke, 64.—Mr. Thomas Moore, formerly a coal-merchant, 68.—Mr. Allen, tailor—Mrs. Elizabeth Heales, 77.—Mr. Hagon, of the Ship public-house. — Suddenly, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr T. shoemaker.

At Rudham Grange, suddenly, Major Edward Drosier, of the royal artillery, son of Mr D. of that place.

The Rev. T. H. D. Hoste, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and eldest son of the Rev. Daniel H. of Godwick-hall.

On the road from Norwich to Yarmouth, Mr. William Robson Baker, silk-weaver, of Wood-street, Cheapside, London. He was riding at full speed, when a cow ran out of the lane by the Hermitage near Acle, and suddenly crossing the road, came in contact with the horse of Mr. B. who was thrown over the cow's back, and pitching on his head, was killed on the spot. It is a remarkable fact, that on the same morning he received a letter from his wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, containing a passage to this effect :—"For God's sake, Baker, take care of your horse, for I have had a frightful dream about you."

Mrs. Nelson, wife of Mr. Orby Nelson, of East Dereham, 42; and two days afterwards, whilst pursuing his daily avocation of superintending his farm, suddenly, Thomas Nelson, gent. of the same place, and brother-in law of the above Mrs. N. 52. He lived deservedly respected by all ranks of society, and his sudden death has occasioned deep regret among his relatives, and a numerous respectable circle of acquaintance.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Great Saxham, J. W. Hicks, esq. of Bath, to Miss Mills, the eldest daughter of Thomas M. esq.

Mr. John Stutter, attorney, of Stowmarket, to Miss Long, daughter of Mr. L. attorney, of Ipswich.

Mr. George Gent, farmer, of Shadinfield, to Miss Ann Norman, youngest daughter of Mr. John N. carpenter.

Died.] James Calder, esq. late paymaster of the 21st regiment of light dragoons. He was drowned in Woodbridge river, by a sailing boat being upset and sunk. His remains were interred at Woodbridge with military honours, attended by the whole of his regiment, and the officers of the artillery belonging to the garrison. The concourse of people which the much lamented catastrophe had drawn together, the respect in which Captain C. was held, and the impressive solemnity of an officer's funeral, was very great. He was a native of Scotland, and originally educated for the church; extremely beloved by all his acquaintance; and had served in the West Indies, and attained the rank of captain before he joined the 21st light dragoons as paymaster. He married Miss Strickland, daughter of Sir George S. of Boynton-hall, in Yorkshire, whom he has left with three children.

At Badwell Ash, Mrs. Burroughes, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Wymondham.

At Stoke by Clare, suddenly, Mr. Kemp, of the George Inn.

At Walsham, Mrs. Warn, widow of Mr. John W. of Ruttlesden.

At Holbrook, Thomas Shave, esq. formerly of Ipswich, 69.

At Westley, near Bury, Mrs. Brooks, wife of Mr. John B. senior, farmer, 80.

At Wattesfield, Mrs. Filby, mother of Mr. F. of the White Swan.

At Westerfield, near Ipswich, Mr. Crisp, a respectable farmer.

At Bury, Mr. John Risbrock, of the Dog and Partridge, 53—Mrs. Frost, wife of Mr. F. whitesmith.—Mrs. Pack, wife of Mr. P. plumber and glazier, 36.—Mrs. S. Hawes, sister of J. Hawes, gent.

At Botesdale, Mr. Thomas Slapp, attorney at law, 62; a gentleman of the strictest integrity in his profession, universally known, and as universally respected. His social disposition, and the natural warmth of his feelings, rendered him a most agreeable companion and a most faithful friend. In the nearer relations of life, the excellence of his principles, and the many good qualities of his heart, renders this event most sincerely and deservedly lamented, and will stamp his memory with the most sacred and lasting regret.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Wanstead, Mr. T. Pycroft, to Miss M. Collinson.

At Castle Hedingham, Mr. George French, of the Bell Inn, to Miss A. Tomlinson, daughter of the late Mr. T.

Died.] At Copford hall, Charles Eldred Harrison, fourth son of J. Haynes H. esq.

At Chelmsford, Miss Priscilla Wood, only daughter of Mr. W. ironmonger.—Mr. Joseph Taylor, many years master of the Saracen's Head Inn.

At Dedham, Miss Charlotte Catherine Firmin, second daughter of Peter F. esq. 10.

At Lavenham, Mr. J. Branwhite, shopkeeper, 70.

At Pinner's Hill, Birchanger, Mr. C. Talbot, 63.

At Colchester, Mrs. Ann Bacon, late of Stutton, Suffolk.—Mrs. Blyth, wife of Mr. B. coal-merchant.

At Ditchley's, Miss Morgan, daughter of General Morgan, late of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards.

At Hallowal Down, John Antony, esq.

KENT.

It is said to be the intention of Government to construct a new harbour at Dover on a very extensive scale; to go up to the very end

end of a valley upwards of a mile in length at the east side of the town. The entrance or mouth of it will be exactly in the spot where the original harbour was two hundred years ago. It is proposed to have wet and dry docks for the accommodation and repair of such of our navy as may be wanted in this part of the Channel; and it cannot fail to prove a very safe asylum for merchant-ships in the winter months. The expence is estimated at 3,000,000l. and if the plan is carried into effect, Dover will become one of the most important towns in the kingdom.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. John Hills, miller, to Miss Jane Bonney.

At Feversham, Mr. D. Fairbrass, eldest son of the late Mr. F. hoyman, to Miss Packer.

At Town Malling, Mr. Charles Minter, jun. butcher, of Canterbury, to Mrs. Kettle.

Mr. Everest, of Sheerness, linen draper, to Miss Coleman, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. C. surgeon.

At Broad Stairs, Isle of Thanet, Samuel Lawford, esq. banker, Cornhill, to Miss Ackland.

At Ash, near Sandwich, Lieutenant Thomas Smith, of the Herefordshire militia, to Miss Sophia Dyson, youngest daughter of James D. esq. of Margate.

At St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, Mr. Charles Finley, aged 30, to Miss Susannah Jobson, 15, both of whom are blind.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Marsh, chemist, to Miss Hester Fane.

At Maidstone, Mr. William Pike, fell-monger, to Miss Jones.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. B. silversmith, 48.—Mr. M. Kingsford.—Mr. Sharp, sen. 69.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Fawcett, a maiden lady.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Baldock, hoyman.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Stredwicke, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 42.

At Mr. Wood's, on the Kent road, near Deptford, Mr. John Alexander, of Strood, near Rochester, 73.

At Lewisham, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Thomas S. of Rushey Green.

At Chislehurst, at the Rev. Francis Wollaston's, Mrs. Henry Wollaston.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Christopher Pritchard, esq. 72.

At Faversham, John Hogben, esq.—Mrs. Laker, wife of Mr. L. wheelwright.—The Rev. Athelstan Stephens, many years vicar of Graveney, and rector of Goodnestone, 68.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Styles, wife of Mr. John S.

At Chipstead-place, Charles Polhill, esq. The character of this excellent man is sufficiently known to require but little of public eulogy: but in deploring the loss of departed worth, there are claims to imitation and praise. Suffice it then to say, that in a probationary course of more than eighty years, he filled the domestic stations with love, affection, and esteem. As a private gentleman, he was distinguished for his honourable independence, his love of virtue, his extensive benevolence, and his pleasing deportment, which gained from all classes that respect, esteem, and veneration, which will render his death extensively felt and deeply lamented. When he was on the brink of relinquishing his mortal course from the debility of age, such was his resignation and calmness under it, that he never complained, only saying, I must be patient; and when relieved from this transitory life, he only ceased to breathe, without a struggle, or even a sigh.

At Walmer, Brigade Major Sabine, of the guards. After taking his morning ride, he returned to his lodgings, and instantly went into his apartment, took a loaded pistol and blew out his brains. No cause is assigned for this rash act. He was a brave officer, and esteemed by all around him, from the general to the private. He married the daughter of the late Admiral Paisley, by whom he had one infant son.

At Gravesend, John Evans, esq. 68, attorney, and many years town-clerk of that place. He had breakfasted with his usual appetite and cheerfulness, and had dressed himself for church, when one of the family, with whom, about ten minutes before, he had been conversing in the garden, followed him into the house with fruit, and found him, in his usual position, lifeless in his chair. There is good reason to believe that he died without a pang, and that his end was as quiet and undisturbed as his life. He was a man of whom no one was ever heard to speak ill. In the course of nearly half a century spent in the profession of the law, he made not one personal enemy. It was scarcely possible to be more universally esteemed, or, by a well-spent life, to be better prepared for so awful and sudden a change.

At Chatham, Mrs. Foster, coal-merchant.—Mr. Richard Levens, turner, 65.—Arthur Manclark, gent. 84.

At Northbourne, near Deal, Mr. William Scarlet, 99. He has left two sons and five daughters, whose united ages amount to 470 years.

At Plaxtol, Richard Packham, esq.

SURRY.

The Duke of York has inclosed several thousand acres of Weybridge Common, and brought a farmer from Norfolk to superintend its culture.—Large tracts have been planted; some are under grain, and others are now preparing for turnips.

Married.] At Morden, the Rev. E. T. Batley, A. M. Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Miss Benyon, daughter and heiress of the late E. B. esq. of Carshalton.—J Freaks, esq. of Milford-cottage, to Miss Peacock, daughter of Mr. P. of Godalming.

At

At Putney-park, J. Lindd, esq. to Miss Prager. The ceremony was performed, according to the custom of the Jews, by the high priest, Mr. Herschel.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Cuckfield, Mrs. Mascall, 82.

At Heathfield-park, Robert Newbery, esq. second son of Francis N. esq.

At River, near Petworth, Mrs. Bridger, wife of Wm. B. esq.

At North Bersted, Mrs. Halsted, wife of Mr. H.

At Chichester, as he was returning from divine worship, Gilbert Burnett, a poor man residing in that place. He was a descendant of the celebrated Gilbert B. bishop of Salisbury.—Miss C. Charge.—Mr. H. Tregus, butcher and a member of the Duke of Richmond's troop of horse.—Mrs. Tribe, widow of Mr. T. attorney.

Near Gibraltar, Captain Fuller, of the 20th Light Dragoons, second son of John Trayton F. esq. of Ashdown-house, in this county, and grandson of the late Lord Heathfield, for whose memory he cherished an enthusiastic regard, which led him to volunteer his services at Gibraltar, where he was unfortunately drowned, by the upsetting of his boat off the rock.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. Sargeant, to Mrs. Bailey, ship-chandler.

At Boldre, S. Neate, esq. of Chippenham, Wilts, to Miss Mary Jones, of Lymington.

At Upton-Grey, W. Welfit, esq. of Manby, Lincolnshire, to Miss Leech, daughter of Thos. L. esq. of Bidden-house.

At Andover, Mr. W. Tilbury, of Watling-street, to Miss Haines.

At Southampton, Lieutenant Hibbs, of the royal navy, to Miss Ann Smith, sister of Mr. S. attorney.

Died.] At his seat, at Appledurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, Sir Richard Worsley, bart. colonel of the South Hants militia, 53. Dying without male issue, a jointure of 70,000l. reverts to Lady Worsley. Her marriage portion was 80,000l. Sir Richard had lived in a state of seclusion at his favourite retreat in the Isle of Wight; and his death is said to be the effect of apoplexy. He was distinguished for his taste in the fine arts, and his knowledge of elegant antiquities. He is succeeded in his title by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Pidford-house, in the Isle of Wight, now Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, bart. and as he died intestate, his estates devolve to his niece, the daughter of the Hon. Bridgman Simpson.

At Upper Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Sarah Lys, 60.

At Aldermore-farm, near Ryde, Mr. J. Lake, 70.

At Winchester, Mr. Chubb, master of the poor-house.

At Southampton, Mr. John Hill, a member of the Southampton volunteers.—Mrs. Bursey, wife of Mr. B. coal-measurer.

At Fareham, Mr. Strugnell, 80.—Mr. P. Thresher, tanner, a lieutenant in Captain Purvis's company of volunteers, 40.

At Portsmouth, Miss Cheesman, daughter of Mr. C. baker.—Mr. Napper, linen-draper.—Mr. Bonamy, of the Star and Garter tavern.—J. Bacon, esq. 66. He discharged the duties of chief clerk of the Survey-office in the dock-yard with inflexible integrity, uncommon ability, and an urbanity of manners which procured him the respect of all who knew him.

At Droxford, Mrs. Mynge, 96. She was the widow of O. Myngs, esq. who died nearly 60 years ago, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nourse, who was chaplain to Queen Anne.

At the Manor-house, Minsteed, Miss E. Chute, daughter of the late Mr. Chute, of Vine.

At the house of Captain Walker, at Hill, near Portsmouth, Lady Irvine, widow of General Sir John I. K. B. 61.

At Bramshot, suddenly, Mr. R. Pim, jun. paper-maker.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Deverell, of Sherston, to Miss Washbourn, of Easton Grey.

Mr. John Harding, of Hindon, to Miss Lucy Corp, of Norton Ferris.

At Netheravon, Mr. Thomas Reeks, of Wimborn, Dorset, to Miss Ann Clapcott Lampard.

At Knoyle, Mr. W. Hayden, jun. of Miston, to Miss Harding, of Hinton.

Mr. James Barrow, of Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, to Miss Alexander, of Salisbury.

Died.] At Henry Bosanquet's esq. at Harnish-house, near Chippenham, Christopher Anstey, esq. of Bath and of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, 80. Mr. Anstey was formerly of King's College, and well known in the literary world for some excellent poetical productions, particularly the New Bath Guide, or Memoir of the B——d family. He was originally designed for the church, but inheriting rather unexpectedly a moderate fortune he resigned every pretension to ecclesiastical honors, and was content with economizing what he had, without the ambition of making it more. At the University, so far from distinguishing himself, he incurred the disgrace of having his degrees withheld from him, and is reported to have been remarkable in early life for levity and dissipation. To this circumstance he alludes, without seeming greatly to lament it, in the following lines of the Bath Guide:

Bear witness you moon, the chaste empress of night!
You stars that diffuse the pure radiance of light!
How oft have I mourned that such blame should accrue,
From one wicked letter of pious Miss Prue!

May this lazy stream, who to Granta bestows
Philosophical slumbers and learned repose;
To Granta, sweet Granta, where studious of ease,
Seven years did I sleep, and then lost my degrees.

His first appearance as an author was in the monody on the death of the unfortunate Marquis of Tavistock, who was killed by a fall from his horse. This was immediately followed by the New Bath Guide, which is in a great measure built on Smollett's novel of Humphrey Clinker. Indeed the characters of Aunt Tabby and Miss Prue, and the whole description of Bath are copies from the Tabitha Bramble and Lydia of that celebrated romance. Mr. Anstey however was not the only one who derived materials from this source, for Sheridan has made equally free with the same characters in the comedy of the Rivals. The Bath Guide was received with deserved and general applause.[1] Its satire, which is poignant, without grossness or personality pleased all; and the profusion of wit and humour on the Bath amusements, the physicians, the extortions, the public breakfasts, and balls, was equally grateful, on account of its justness and novelty. But it is unnecessary to enlarge on a work which has passed through numerous editions, and is in the hands of every person of taste. After this production Mr. Anstey's muse continued silent, or was, at least, employed on mere trifles; and a writer to whom the palm of humourous and light poetry was adjudged upon the first efforts of his talents immediately passed into obscurity. For the last thirty years nobody has been less known to the public than Mr. A. there is no *bon mot* or witticism of this distinguished author upon record: he could never be prevailed upon to sing again, however persuaded by his friends or his bookseller, but seemed resolved that, like the swan, his first note should be his last. His name however has not been forgotten; his son has, in a great measure redeemed the pledge of his father, and proved that he inherits a full measure of his poetic talents, by a publication, in no respect inferior to the Bath Guide, entitled the Conduct of a Law Suit.

At Fisherton, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, sister of the late William Deverell, esq of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, 84.

At Downton, Miss Eliz. Hodgson.

At Shafton, Mr. William Norris, 87. His heart and hand were always open to relieve the distressed: he detested oppression, and industry always found in him a fostering friend. His charities were unbounded and will long remain engraven on many a poor man's heart.

At Mere, Mr. J. Lander, 72.

At Damerham, the Rev. Philip Henvill, many years curate of that place.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] John Hunter, esq. of Reading, to Mrs. Pearce, of Idstone Ashbury.

At Speen, Mr. W. Gibling, of Rays, Essex, to Miss Basing, of Speenhamland.

At Windsor, George Augustus Fenwick, esq. of the Royal Horse Guards, blue, to Miss Pulten, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas P.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Curtis.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Dr. T.—At Mr. Lamb's, J. Richardson, 75. He had lived in that family above 45 years.

At Newbury, Mr. John Bright, 82.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The New Cut and improvements in the harbour of Bristol are carried on with the greatest dispatch; the foundations of the cast iron bridges are already laid, and the canal in many places excavated to the intended level. Notwithstanding the sum of 500,000l. has lately been appropriated for the completion of the Docks and Harbour, 10,000l. has been raised by voluntary subscription for building and supporting an additional wing to the Infirmary. The spire of Radcliff Church is also to be completed, and a magnificent cenotaph constructed to the memory of the ill-fated Chatterton. The Corporation vying with the merchants and private citizens in their laudable exertions, have erected, at their own expence, to the great convenience of the inhabitants and ornament of the city, a noble and spacious arch for foot passengers under St. John's Gate.

The Town-hall of Wells is immediately to be considerably enlarged and improved, so as to remove former complaints of its confined situation, and render it in future more commodious for holding the assizes and sessions for this county.

Married.] At Bath Capt. John Macheson, to Miss M'Keand.—Mr. Gaskell, to Miss Parry, daughter of the late Thomas P. esq.—Thomas Panton esq. of Newmarket, Cambridgeshire, and Piccadilly, London, to Miss Gubbins, daughter of the late Joseph G. esq. of Ireland.—Mr. Morris, to Miss Duffield.—Robert Kirkpatrick Escott, esq. of Ongar-hill, Surry, to Miss S. Crosse, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. S. Crosse.

At Bristol, Mr. John Hackett, to Miss Pope.—Mr. Thomas Lyne, jun. to Miss Louisa Grant, both of Bath.—Mr. Thomas Hopper, merchant, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss W. D. Hammett.—The Rev. Thomas Esbury Partridge, rector of Uley, to Miss Haythorne, only daughter of the late Joseph H. esq.

At the Friend's meeting house, Olveston, Mr. John Harding, of Bristol, to Miss Ann Taylor, eldest daughter of James T. esq. Trenchay.

At Great Cheverel, Mr. Stephen James, cornfactor, of Bristol, to Miss Bartlett, eldest daughter of Mr. William B. farmer.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Dix, wife of the late Rev. Charles Dix, rector of Bristley and Gately, Norfolk, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Lawson Huddleston, archdeacon of

this city: a lady of exemplary piety and charity.—Mr. Thomas Walmesley, 42; a painter of considerable eminence, whose works combined a superior degree of force, taste, and genius. As a scene painter he may almost be said to have been unrivalled. His landscapes display an accurate delineation of nature in her romantic scenes; and will be highly appreciated now the hand that formed them has ceased to move. When disengaged from professional pursuits, his good-humour, store of entertaining anecdotes, and excellent observations, served to enliven the circle of his friends, who most sincerely regret the loss of an admirable artist and pleasant companion.—Mrs. Pierce, widow of William P. esq. collector of excise, 79.—Mr. William Potter, acting overseer and organist of the parish of Walcot.—Mrs. Steart, 72.—Mr. Philip Needes, youngest son of Mrs. N. on the day he completed his 17th year.—Mr. Payne, late of the Pack-horse inn. He was seized with a fit while passing Pulteney Bridge, fell down and expired.

At Norton St. Philip's, Mrs. Rutty, daughter of the late Alderman Hale, of Bath.

At Elmestree, near Tetbury, Mrs. Brookes, 63.

At Stow Easton, Mrs. Miles, widow of Mr. M. late of Camely.

At Buckland Dinham, Mr. Wm. Weaver, baker, and on the following day, his father-in-law, Mr. Walter Singer, 77.

At Wells, Mrs. Reynell, widow of the Rev. Mr. R. rector of St. James's, Bristol, and daughter of Sir Henry Mackworth, bart.—Mr. James Cannings, 70.

At Holloway-house, near Bath, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. coal-merchant.

At Ashhill, the Rev. Mr. Alford.

At Brislington, in the prime of life, Mr. Robert Noyes, merchant of Bristol.

At Shipham, John Jacob, esq.

At Bristol, Mr. Peter Mellor, ironmonger.—Miss Butler, daughter of Denis B. esq. of London.—Mr. Dutton Grimes.—Mr. Matthews, butcher.—Mrs. Sandys.—Charles George, son of Mr. James G. merchant.—Mr. John Stokes.—Mr. William Welch, son of Mr. W. Hooper.—Mr. Hawkins Bird, tea-dealer.—Miss S. Dyer, niece of Mrs. D.—Mr. Joseph Moxham, formerly a Captain in the 17th light dragoons, 72.—Mrs. Hull, relict of Edward H. esq. of Donaghadee, Ireland, and daughter of the late John Dawson, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.—Mr. William Wright, at the Apple-tree, Broad-mead.—Mrs. Lee, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. of Hope Chapel.—Mrs. Bourke, 7?.—Mrs. Catherine White, a maiden lady.

DORSETSHIRE.

The new-invented life-boat with which experiments have been making at Weymouth for some time past, is built by Mr. Towell, of Teignmouth, in Devonshire. She is buoyed up by eight cases, four on each side, water tight, and independent of each other. When men are saved from a wreck and landed, the boat may return, and some tons of goods may be put in the cases, if the sea will admit of its being taken out of the wrecked vessel. In a storm the boat is dismantled, and rowed by 14 men, who are all fastened to their seats. As the sea breaks into the boat, it immediately runs out at her stern ports. It is impossible to sink her. She has fourteen life lines, the ends of which float with cork, by which men that are washed off the wreck may hold, before they can be taken into the boat again. She brings before the wind, or nearly so, upwards of 100 men at a time from the wreck. She is as manageable with her sails as any boat of her size. The rudder is on a new principle: she has fourteen grapplings for a wreck, a room, ten feet wide, water-tight, with copper ventilators. The whole of her construction is entirely new.

Married.] At Poole, Mr. James Tucker, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, to Miss Susanna Dean.

At Yeovil, Mr. Hilborn, of Sydling, to Miss Elizabeth Watts, daughter of Mr. Watts, attorney.

At Chittern, Mr. Springford, of Wilsford, to Miss Mary Ingram.

Died.] At Eastbury, Thomas Wedgwood, esq. third son of the late Josiah W. esq. of Etruria, Staffordshire, 34.

At Winterborne, Whitchurch, Mr John Wm. Clapcott, 17.

At Lyme Regis, Mrs. Ann Stuart, a native of America, and wife of the Rev. James S. formerly rector of George Town, and All Saints, South Carolina.

At Mapperton, Mrs. Henvill, wife of Mr. H. 60.

At Toller Fratrum, Mr. John Whittle, an eminent farmer. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Shaftesbury, on his way home, Thomas Walbeoff, esq. of Glasbury, Radnorshire, a Captain in the royal navy.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Prince of Wales is about to erect, at his own expence, a chapel at Prince-Town, on the forest of Dartmoor, under the direction of Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. Lord-warden of the Stannaries.—Mr. Tyrwhitt has suggested to Government the propriety of erecting a building near the above, for depositing such prisoners of war as shall be brought into Plymouth; who can, without difficulty, be conveyed up the river Tamer, and landed a few miles from the spot. It is said that this plan will be acted upon forthwith, and barracks built for the reception of a proportionate number of troops.

Married.] At Tiverton, James Cole, esq. Captain in the first regiment of the Somersetshire Militia, to Miss M. E. Carew, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas C. of Haccombe.

At

At Exeter, Capt. Fitzgerald, of the 4th dragoon guards, to Miss E. C. Veale, youngest daughter of the late Wm. V. esq. of Treveala house, Cornwall.— —— Macbride, esq. son of the late Admiral M. to Miss Starkey. —Mr Wm. Upcott, of Plymouth Dock, to Miss Lethbridge, daughter of Mr. L. painter.

At Teignmouth, Mr. George Dunsford, jun. merchant of Tiverton, to Miss Parry.

At Tavistock, Mr. Harley, merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Lang, daughter of Mr. L.

Died.] At South Melton, Mr. Emanuel May, surgeon, 27.

At Stogumber, near Dunster, Mrs. E. Chilcott, relict of Mr. Wm. C. 93.

At Grey's Place, near Plymouth, Captain Cudlippe, of the royal navy

At Exmouth, Mr. Aubrey Wynne, eldest son of Gabriel W. esq. of Liss Place, Hants, 19.

CORNWALL.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society took place on the 7th of August at Helston, for the purpose of determining the premiums offered by the Society Nine bulls, eleven rams, four boars, and two fatted sheep, were produced; and, after a minute investigation of their different merits, by the inspectors, they adjudged the premiums as follows:—to Francis Enys, esq. for the best bull, five guineas; to Mr. Alexander Paul, of Camborne, for the next best ditto, two guineas; to Francis Enys, esq. for the best ram, free for all England, five guineas; to Mr. Sickler, of Gwinear, for the best ram, yeaned in Cornwall, three guineas; to Mr. Nathaniel Roberts, of Manaccan, for the best hog ram, yeaned in Cornwall, two guineas; to Mr. John Roberts, of Newlyn, for the best and second best fat sheep, three guineas; to Mr. Edward Lawrence, of St. Martin, for the best boar, two guineas. This being the first exhibition of the kind in this part of the country, the stock produced were much superior to the general expectation, and shew that the spirit of improvement, which of late years has been diffusing itself throughout this county, in a more rapid degree than any other in the kingdom, has met with peculiar attention from the gentlemen and farmers of the neighbourhood of Helston; and, in order to encourage so laudable an example, the Society came to a determination, which was made public by the president after dinner, of having such an exhibition annually at Helston; not interfering, however, with the general exhibition at Bodmin in June.

Married.] At Fowey, Mr. Coomb, to Miss Rickard.

At Lanteglos, Capt. Charles Thomas, to Miss Ann Couch.

At Bodmin, Mr. John Short, to Miss Mallett.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. Philip Brush, sail-maker.—Mrs. Byrn, relict of Mr. James B. grocer.

At St. Kew, Richard Wayet, 92. He had laboured 75 years as a husbandman, and till a few days of his death could go through a hard day's work as well as most men in his parish

At Camborne, Mr. James Keigwin, who for forty years or upwards practised surgery, with great success, in the mines there, 68. He was much respected and beloved by men of probity and honour, his character being marked with a benevolence that won friends and overcame enemies; he descended into the grave with universal regret, having the prayers of the good and the tears of the poor to plead for him in his last conflict.

At Launceston, Mr. William Hill, formerly an apprentice to Mr. Radford, at the Devon and Exeter Hospital, and lately a candidate to succeed him; a young man of very superior talents, which, with the diligence and industry displayed in the acquisition of every branch of his profession, would probably have rendered him one of its greatest ornaments.

At St. German's, Mr. Oliver, farmer, and one of the volunteer cavalry of that place.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A plan has been adopted for building public schools at Perth. From the encouragement it has experienced the committee of management appointed by the subscribers at Perth are led to hope, that they will soon have it in their power to announce to the public, that subscriptions are received fully sufficient to enable them to complete a building, already considerably advanced, which will not only be highly beneficial to the county and city of Perth, but besides of great public importance and utility. The buildings will be large and elegant, and will contain complete accommodation for the different schools, viz. the grammar school, academy, and the writing, drawing, English, and French classes, besides accommodation for other branches of education, which it is in contemplation to add. Its situation on Rose Terrace, with the North Inch, which has lately been much enlarged, as a lawn in front, is not only beautiful, but must be highly conducive to the health of the students, while its retirement, freed as it is from the bustle of the town, renders it in every respect a proper place for public schools.

Married.] At Borrowstownness, Mr. Daniel Maclachlan, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Ann Hardie, daughter of Arch. H esq.

Died.] In the prime of life, at her father's house, at Broomrig, near Dumfries, Mrs. Key, wife of Alexander Key, esq. of Leicester-square, London: a lady whose engaging manners and amiable qualities endeared her to a numerous and truly respectable circle of acquaintance, by whom her early death is most sincerely regretted.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE vigour with which meaſures have been, of late, taken to interrupt the importation of Dutch goods from India, in Anglo-American veſſels, has been ſucceſsful. That carrying trade has been checked. Conſiderable benefit has reſulted to our Eaſt India Company. Should the fleet, of which we lately had accounts, from St. Helena arrive ſafe in England, the market will be found ſufficiently open, and the imports will be diſperſed with good advantage over Europe.

The Anglo American traders now wholly engroſs the profitable fur-trade with the North-Weſt coaſt of America. They come and go between that coaſt and the China market, in numbers of ſhips, and with a regularity which enables them to exclude all rivalry. One trader tells another what goods were the moſt in requeſt among the natives of the Fur-Coaſt, when he himſelf made up his cargo. That trader acts upon his friend's information, and takes only what he is ſure to find a demand for. On the contrary, traders from Britain are liable to take out cargoes, which, from the change of humour or neceſſity among the natives, there are no longer purchaſers to be found for. So many adventurers from England have been, by this means, unfortunate, that the merchants of this country are forced to abandon the traffic.

The propagation of the race of Spaniſh ſheep in this country begins to make us independent, in our manufactures, of Spain, for the greater part of that ſupply of wool which was formerly ſo indiſpenſably requiſite.

The trade between Sweden and this country begins to increaſe, in conſequence of the Swediſh monarch's new attention to the commercial intereſts of his ſubjects.

The efforts of France to interrupt the trade between Britain and Holland have proved but too ſucceſsful.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE recent continuance of fine weather has brought forward the corn harveſt much ſooner than was expected, which is now become general in all the ſouthern and midland counties, where much of the wheat and early ſown barley, and oat crops are already cut, and prove every where to be heavy and good. Field peaſe and beans are well podded, nearly fit for the hook, and promiſe great abundance. The crops of canary, and various other garden ſeeds, are equally good. The white Dutch clover and trefoil grown for ſeed promiſe great abundance.—The average price of grain in England is—Wheat, 100s.; Rye, 58s. 6d.; Barley, 49s. 2d.; Oats, 31s. 7d.; Beans, 50s. 11d.; Peaſe, 49s. 3d.; Oatmeal, 46s. 2d.

Hay has in general proved all over the kingdom an heavy crop, well made, and properly ſecured. The after-math, and ſecond crop of clover, grow faſt; and the red clover ſaved for ſeed promiſes to head well.—In Whitechapel market, Hay fetches from 4l. 2s. to 5l.; Clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 8s.; Straw, 2l. 10s to 3l. 10s.

The paſtures at this ſeaſon of the year never were better, and the feeding and dairy cattle have done well.

The early ſown turnips, in ſome well managed diſtricts, have been hoed and look well. The later ſown have ſuffered much by the ravages of the fly; and in ſome ſituations the lands have been ſown over again.

Our accounts of the preſent crop of Hops continue very unfavourable. The Midſummer ſhoots that gave a freſh appearance, induced a hope of an improvement; and the ideal duty (old duty) roſe from 20 to 30,000l., but the effort was too weak, and the plant being afterwards attacked with the mould, all hopes are baniſhed that this crop can exceed that of 1802, i. e. about 15 or 16000l The Worceſter and Hereford diſtrict it is ſaid, will not pay this year 300l., although in 1801 it exceeded 65,000l.! Prices have fluctuated a little ſince our laſt; they fell on the *ſuppoſed* improvement, but when it is underſtood how very ſmall the crop will be, a conſiderable riſe muſt be the conſequence. The quantity on hand militates, however, againſt a rapid riſe; but when this year's conſumption is taken away from the quantity on hand, the advance may be expected to be ſo conſiderable, that few prudent conſumers will, at theſe prices, riſk what 1806 may produce. Bags of 1803 ſell at preſent from 5l. to 5l. 12s. and of 1804, from 6l 6s. to 6l. 16s.

Lean cattle, both beaſts and ſheep, notwithſtanding the immenſe ſtock on hand (owing to the plenty of keep, and the promiſing appearance of much winter food), have, at all the late fairs, been much in requeſt, and produced high prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per ſtone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 4d. Veal, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Pork, 4s, to 4s. 4d. Lamb, 4s. to 4s. 10d.

Store hogs, to turn into ſtubbles, are in demand, and at advanced prices.

Freſh horſes, fit for the collar, and the army, are much wanted, and are both ſcarce and dear.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, to the 24th of August, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.				*Thermometer.*			
Highest 30.36.	August 27.		Wind N.E.	Highest 77°.		August 9th and 12th. Wind W. and S.W.	
Lowest 29.55.	August 2.		Wind S.W.	Lowest 50°.		August 6th, 7th, 15th and 21st. Wind W.S.N.E.	
Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	39 100ths of an inch	The mercury suddenly rose between the 20th and 21st instant, from 29.60 to 29.99.		Greatest variation in 24 hours.	8°	This variation, which, is not great, has happened three or four times in the course of this month.	

The quantity of rain fallen in the month now finished, is equal to 3.6 inches in depth.

There has seldom been a month of August with less clear and brilliant weather than the present; on twenty days there has been rain, and frequently heavy rain: nevertheless, the average height of the barometer for the month is 29.91 nearly, which, considering the quantity of rain fallen, must be deemed very high. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis we have witnessed during the summer, hitherto, very little thunder and lightning. The average height of the thermometer is nearly 62°, which is something more than it was last August, but 4° less than the average height of the mercury in August, 1803, and full 5° less than it was in the same month, 1802. The wind has been variable, but most frequent in the West and South West.

The following is an account of a meteor observed on Sunday evening, the 21st of July, by a gentleman as he passed along the Strand: "I stopped (says he) at the door of the Crown and Anchor, the vacant space before it offering a considerable view of the heavens, at that time splendid with stars; I was looking with attention towards the N.W. when suddenly a meteor from about 35° of height, shot from the W. by N. It was apparently about the size of a tennis ball, perhaps hardly so large, it was followed by a stream of light which seemed in specks, the length of the train was about a degree, that is about twice the apparent diameter of the moon. Its course was from North of West towards the North, passing about 35° above the horizon. Its motion was majestic, but by no means rapid, I am sure it was full ten seconds in motion, the light not so piercing as that of a star of the first magnitude, but it exceeded that of the second, with which I had full opportunity of comparing it. It ran through 30° of the heavens, describing an arch of great diameter, its path was convex above, and declining downwards. The extinction of it was at an altitude of about 25° having fallen certainly not more than 10°, I do not think so much. It very visibly stopped before it was extinguished. It burst at last with very few sparks, and its train and itself together disappeared in a moment. I had perfect leisure and space to observe its whole course, it expired below the second pointer of the Great Bear, I instantly drew out my watch, and comparing it this morning with the clock of St Paul's Cathedral, it was exactly at thirty one minutes after eleven that I observed the end of the phenomenon.

A TABLE of the right Ascension and Declination of Ceres and Pallas, for September.

	CERES.					PALLAS.				
	AR.			Decl. N.		AR.			Decl S.	
1805	h	m	s	°	'	h	m	s	°	'
Sept. 2	6	39	52	22	17	4	39	12	8	27
5	6	24	8	22	21	4	42	48	9	9
8	6	28	20	22	24	4	46	16	9	53
11	6	32	24	22	28	4	49	36	10	39
14	6	36	24	22	31	4	52	48	11	26
17	6	40	20	22	34	4	55	52	12	15
20	6	44	8	22	38	4	58	44	13	[illegible]
23	6	47	48	22	41	5	1	24	13	57
26	6	51	28	22	44	5	3	56	14	50
29	6	54	56	22	4[illegible]	5	6	16	15	45